Spring
parilla is prepared from Sarsapa-
, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Ber-
well-known vegetable remedies
liar manner as to derive the full
e of each. It will cure, when in
dicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores,
ll humors, dyspepsia, biliousness,
indigestion, general debility, ca-
ism, kidney and liver complaints,
hat extreme tired feeling caused
imate, season, or life, and imparts
to the whole system.
s I was sick every spring, but last
ebruary to take Hood's Sarsapa-
e bottles and have not seen a sick
W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.
parilla
ts. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by
D., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
oses One Dollar

EO. P. GORE & CO.
ANNOUNCEMENT
CTION!
Spring Sales,
eb. 21, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,
GOODS!
at this sale entirely fresh
able goods, just received.
Embroideries, Laces,
ain Nets, Dress Shirts,
spenders, Gloves, Jerseys,
Table Cloths, Towels and
Gents' Spring Underwear
ry.
nen, and Cotton Handkfs.
T 1 P. M.,
s been served, we will sell a
y choice line of
RPETS
rom Cottage to Body Brussels,
ugs and Oilcloths.
, 23, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,
Sale of Clothing.
ants will do well to notice
t the season by selling a very
nt from prominent Eastern
ats, Pants, and Vests).
all grades,
Coats, Pants, and Vests).
s (Jackets and Pants).
goods, guaranteed full and
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
rs. 200 & 202 Madison-st.
. 22, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,
AUCTION
S, SHOES,
AND
BBERS.
first-class line of goods,
n an auction sale, and as
k disposal dealers should
ot forget this sale.
fer at this sale Boots and
any JOBBER'S STOCK,
they will be sold for will
o trade. A call and exam-
rince that the goods are
ay through, and we guar-
perfect in every respect.
be sure to please.
GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
FLERSHEIM & CO.
Mortgage Sale
69 E. Indiana-st,
ROOMS.
URNITURE,
ng, Large Range, &c.
Morning, 10 o'clock.
FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
AIR
AND
E WATER
TIAL TO HEALTH.
Germicide
tion and constant chemical
tains PURE AIR.
Flora Springs
d choicest of TABLE WA-
its medicinal properties.
5 Wabash-av.
DZZENS,
the Glen Flora Water
e Germicide.
BUR'S
COA-
THETA
the finest flavor. A hearty
ng appetite; a delicate
tive. Thoroughly tested;
; unexcelled in purity; no
cts. Requires no boiling.
Christine Terhune Her-
mas, M. D., pronounce it
owdered chocolates. No
flavor, purity, and anti-
Sold by Grocers.
ten stamps.
BUR & SONS,
ELPHIA, PA.
e. Patterns Preserved.
IRTS
TO ORDER.
ction Guaranteed.
N BROS.,
15 State-st.
DIES!
at home with PEERLESS
everything. They are sold
package—40 colors. They
th, Brightness, Amount in
s of Colors, or non-fading
ock or smut. For sale by
788 West Madison, cor. Ro-
macist and Chemist, 372 W.
Apothecary,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
th-st.; O. M. Weinberger
st., cor. Chicago-av.; Louis
macist 240 State-st., Chicago

The columns of THE TRIBUNE Sunday gave evidence that
The Boom in "Wants"
Has already begun. More than three full pages of real-estate advertisements and 54 columns of "wants" of all kinds testify that THE TRIBUNE is now, as it always has been, the "Favorit Advertising Medium" of Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune.

The edition of THE TRIBUNE Sunday was
68,890
Copies. In quality and quantity of contents and in circulation there is no Sunday newspaper in Chicago that can compare with THE TRIBUNE.

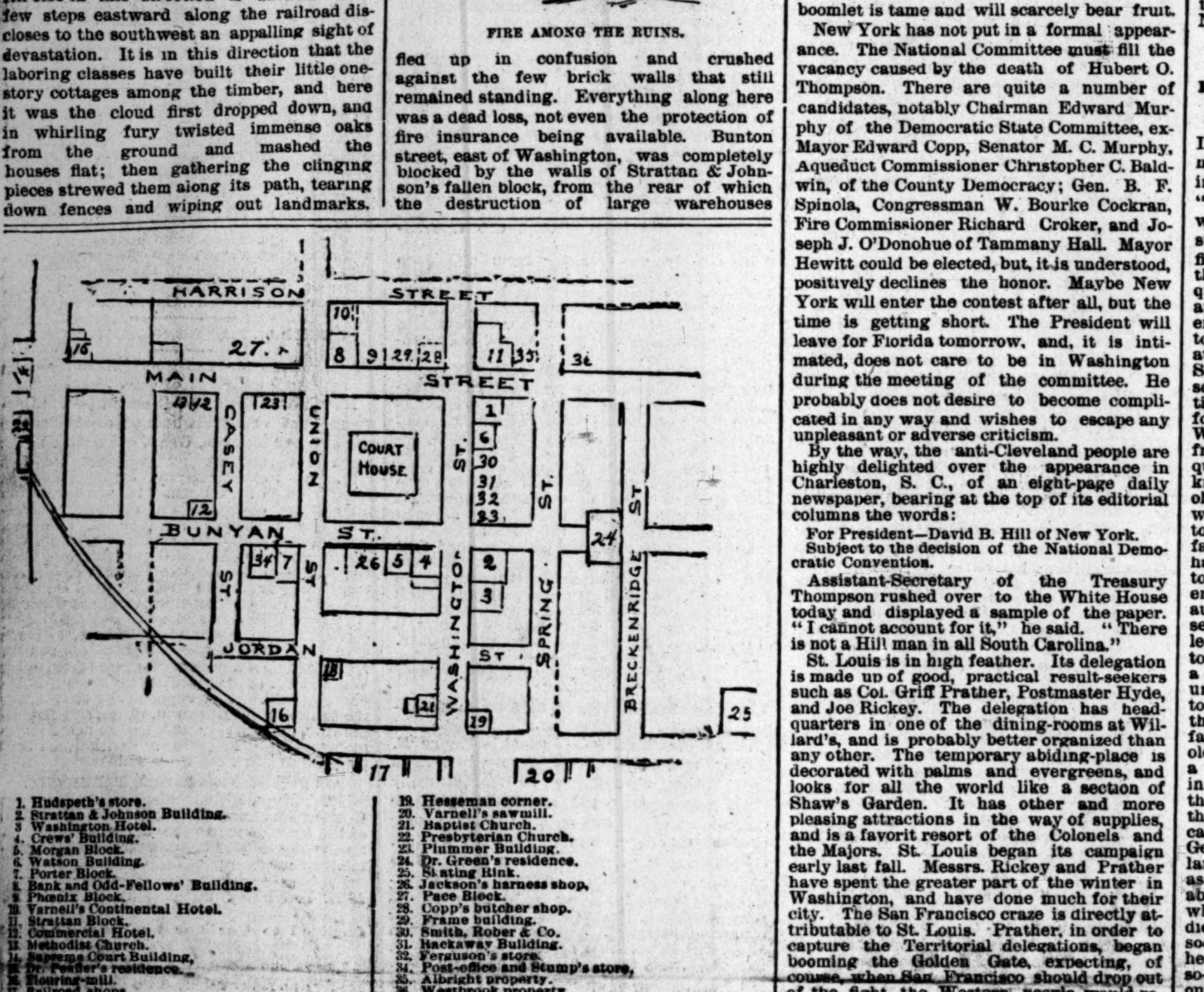
VOLUME XLVIII. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DAWN OF DESOLATION

MOUNT VERNON'S RUINED HOMES AND SLAUGHTERED CITIZENS.

The Death-Roll Has Reached Seventeen, and Twenty-eight Were Injured—A Thousand People Are Left Homeless—Gov. Oglesby and Others Responding to the Call for Aid—Hasty Estimates Place the Property Loss at Over $1,000,000.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The morning dawned bright and clear, and the sun shone forth upon a scene of the most abject desolation. From the Supreme Court-House to a distance of about half a mile west could be seen the effects of the cyclone. Sidewalks were lifted up and in many instances borne a distance of thirty feet and turned bottom-side upward, fences were blown down, houses unroofed, barns razed to the ground, and buildings of all kinds wrecked in the most dreadful manner. The storm-seeker's attention is at first directed to the two-story Supreme Court Building, a few yards from the depot, without dome or roof, but shreds of tin hanging from its sides, making a pivot around which the storm seemed to swing. All else in this direction is untouched. A few steps eastward along the railroad discloses to the southwest an appalling sight of devastation. It is in this direction that the laboring classes have built their little one-story cottages among the timber, and here it was the cloud first dropped down, and in whirling fury twisted immense oaks from the ground and mashed the houses flat; then gathering the clinging pieces strewed them along its path, tearing down fences and wiping out landmarks.

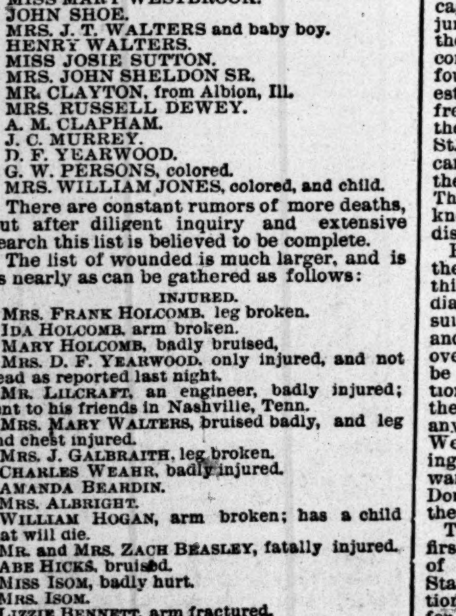


1. Hudspeth's store.
2. Strattan & Johnson Building.
3. Washington Hotel.
4. Crews' Building.
5. Morgan Block.
6. Watson Building.
7. Porter Block.
8. Bank and Odd-Fellows' Building.
9. Phœnix Block.
10. Varnell's Continental Hotel.
11. Strattan Block.
12. Commercial Hotel.
13. Methodist Church.
14. Supreme Court Building.
15. Dr. Peaffer's residence.
16. Flouring-mill.
17. Railroad shops.
18. Waters' house.
19. Hesseman corner.
20. Varnell's sawmill.
21. Baptist Church.
22. Presbyterian Church.
23. Plummer Building.
24. Dr. Green's residence.
25. Skating Rink.
26. Jackson's harness shop.
27. Pace Block.
28. Copp's butcher shop.
29. Frame building.
30. Smith, Rober & Co.
31. Backaway Building.
32. Ferguson's store.
34. Post-office and Stump's store.
35. Albright property.
36. Westbrook property.

MAP OF MOUNT VERNON.

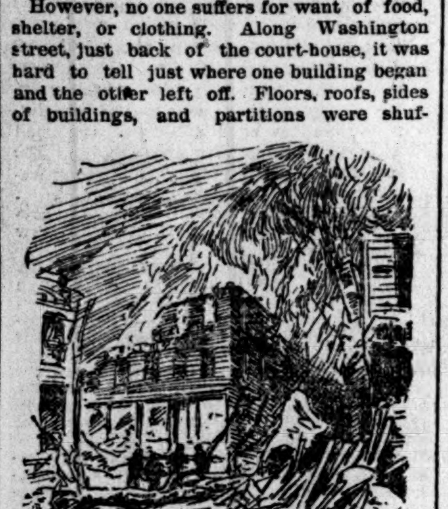
Scarcely can the direction of the streets be traced, for in this poorer quarter grading had not been attempted. How many houses were here destroyed is not known, for nothing is left in many places to mark the lot. Fifteen foundations still remain. In six acres, formerly well built up, but three houses are standing in the path of the storm, and these are wrecked. On the right and left of the path the débris plunged as from catapults in homes more fortunate. Looking northeastward across the railroad, the ruin appears more terrible as the buildings were larger, heavier, and more compact, and the wave that swept for 600 yards a clean swath, tearing down fences and trees, picked and piled up the débris on either side, and left naked fence-posts and foundation-walls to mark the spots of residences. There still remain on either side of the path the dismantled frame houses half buried with other roofs. To the southeast stands the monumental ruins of the three-story brick flour mill, the walls stripped down and the machinery exposed, and on the north, partially surrounded by uninjured houses, the crushed Baptist church, and the large brick Commercial Hotel unroofed and partly torn down. Six hundred yards farther on in the course of the storm brings you to the post-office corner, and in front stands the shattered court-house with the dome thrown down over the entry, the walls cracked and partially tumbled down, and in the Supreme Court yard lie the tin and timber roofs of adjacent buildings. In front of the post-office, across Bunton street, a brick building was razed to the ground, and nearly all to the south and east fared likewise, but Uncle Sam's quarters were scarcely touched.

The streets here are broad, but today are filled with the débris of the business houses of Bunton and Washington streets, along the eastern side of which not one house remains standing, or even partially preserved. Unable to thoroughly tear asunder the framework of the building, they were mashed and twisted into useless masses and the roofs carried away and the fronts and rears knocked out. Several brick blocks of three stories gave an air of substantiality to the streets. The cyclone ground the walls to a level and the furnaces set fire to the woodwork and destroyed the last plank. The Evans Bank on the corner exhibits a burning pit. The safe cracked with the heat. Under the ruins yet unearthed lie the charred remains of J. C. Murray, owner of the block. Looking to the south and east from this corner the spectator will see a line of groggeries, warehouses, and a few reputable shops, leaning against each other but still holding together. The wines and liquors had been swept out, but the enterprising bummer had headquarters and shop up long before the excursionists began to pour in or the ruins were clear of their dead. In the reputable portion of this block a bakery caught fire and was consumed. Other bakeries were wiped out of existence, and today not a loaf of bread was to be purchased in the town, nor will such a state of affairs soon be remedied.



THE FUNNEL-SHAPED CLOUD.

However, no one suffers for want of food, shelter, or clothing. Along Washington street, just back of the court-house, it was hard to tell just where one building began and the other left off. Floors, roofs, sides of buildings, and partitions were shuffled up in confusion and crushed against the few brick walls that still remained standing. Everything along here was a dead loss, not even the protection of fire insurance being available. Bunton street, east of Washington, was completely blocked by the walls of Strattan & Johnson's fallen block, from the rear of which the destruction of large warehouses and handsome residences is much like an abandoned lumber-yard and rubbish lot. There were buildings here and the lumber shows it, but the chaos is complete. Where houses have been torn asunder and swept away and the timbers scattered hither and thither, there is not to the eye the desolation that is presented by a row of mansions with the sides stripped off, the roofs carried away, and the upper floors let down upon the parlors below, yet supporting what shows plainly was a tidy chamber, but now strewn with rubbish, or, in many places, only a portico or steps and a foundation wall and cellar covered by a swaying floor supporting all that is left of once luxurious furniture. This is all that is left of East Mount Vernon—the ruins of luxury. Then the cloud bounded away through the woodland and over the prairie to return no more. The sun came out at once, and since the destruction the fairest weather has brightened the gloom. The dead were laid away and the wounded were carefully cared for.



FIRE AMONG THE RUINS.

The able corps of physicians that responded to the first call were quickly organized and all day long have moved from place to place. The shock to many has been terrible, and outside of breaks and bruises the physicians still have been required. A complete list of dead and wounded has not yet been compiled.

CRUSHED, ROASTED, AND BRUISED.

Revised List of the People Killed and Injured in the Disaster.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—So far as can be ascertained the following is a correct list of the dead up to this time. Some of the people reported dead last night are not so:

KILLED.

C. F. CUMMINGS, engineer, Nashville, Tenn.; body sent home.
MRS. CALVIN COOPER.
MISS MARY WESTBROOK.
JOHN SHOE.
MRS. J. T. WALTERS and baby boy.
HENRY WALTERS.
MISS JOSIE SUTTON.
MRS. JOHN SHELDON SR.
MR. CLAYTON, from Albion, Ill.
MRS. RUSSELL DEWEY.
A. M. CLAPHAM.
J. C. MURREY.
D. F. YEARWOOD.
G. W. PERSONS, colored.
MRS. WILLIAM JONES, colored, and child.

There are constant rumors of more deaths, but after diligent inquiry and extensive search this list is believed to be complete.

The list of wounded is much larger, and is as nearly as can be gathered as follows:

INJURED.

MRS. FRANK HOLCOMB, leg broken.
IDA HOLCOMB, arm broken.
MARY HOLCOMB, badly bruised.
MRS. D. F. YEARWOOD, only injured, and not dead as reported last night.
MR. LILCRAFT, an engineer, badly injured; sent to his friends in Nashville, Tenn.
MRS. MARY WALTERS, bruised badly, and leg and chest injured.
MRS. J. GALBRAITH, leg broken.
CHARLES WEAHR, badly injured.
AMANDA BEARDIN.
MRS. ALBRIGHT.
WILLIAM HOGAN, arm broken; has a child that will die.
MR. and MRS. ZACH BEASLEY, fatally injured.
ABE HICKS, bruised.
MISS ISOM, badly hurt.
MRS. ISOM.
LIZZIE BENNETT, arm fractured.
CHARLES POOL, bruised.
CORENE HAMBRICK, will die.
LOU EMMERSON.
H. L. ELLIS.
T. GUTHRIE, slight injuries.
J. C. HAMBRICK, arm broken.
CLARA HUTCHINS.
STEVE MAXEY, leg broken.
ADA HARPER, colored.
ED HARPER, colored.
WALTER JONES, colored.
YOUNG CHILD of R. J. Bond.
CHARLES ELLIS, leg slightly injured.

These are the most important of the wounded. It is impossible even at this hour to arrive at a positive knowledge of the number, as new cases are reported constantly and so many rumors are in circulation.

There are many persons who believe that all the people have not yet been taken from the ruins, and many point to Crews' block as a funeral pile in which the remains of three or four unknown may yet be found. The upper stories of this building were used as a boarding-house and it was much frequented by railroad men who stopped but for a day. A great effort was made in this building to

[Continued on third page.]

CITIES IN A HOT FIGHT.

THE MATTER OF LOCATING THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San Francisco Seeking to Beat Chicago Out of the Big Gathering, but No New York Delegation in the Field Thus Far—The St. Louis Crowd in High Feather and Prepared to Do Hard Work—Gossip on the Outlook.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The fight over the location of the National Democratic Convention is hot. Cincinnati has opened quarters at the Riggs House and its delegation is composed of active workers. Frank Hurd of Toledo threw some of the Ohio Democrats into convulsions today by the declaration that the coming Ohio convention would indorse President Cleveland, demand free wool, and send him (Hurd) as one of the delegates at large to the National assemblage. Hurd said, moreover, some of the Ohio Democrats who were fighting the President would between now and June and July be busy keeping out of the Criminal Court of Franklin County, Ohio. These avowals of belief or predictions are quite sufficient to give "Gum-shoes" Converse a bad attack of heartburn. The Cincinnati boomlet is tame and will scarcely bear fruit.

New York has not put in a formal appearance. The National Committee must fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hubert O. Thompson. There are quite a number of candidates, notably Chairman Edward Murphy of the Democratic State Committee, ex-Mayor Edward Copp, Senator M. C. Murphy, Aqueduct Commissioner Christopher C. Baldwin, of the County Democracy; Gen. B. F. Spinola, Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Fire Commissioner Richard Croker, and Joseph J. O'Donohue of Tammany Hall. Mayor Hewitt could be elected, but, it is understood, positively declines the honor. Maybe New York will enter the contest after all, but the time is getting short. The President will leave for Florida tomorrow, and, it is intimated, does not care to be in Washington during the meeting of the committee. He probably does not desire to become complicated in any way and wishes to escape any unpleasant or adverse criticism.

By the way, the anti-Cleveland people are highly delighted over the appearance in Charleston, S. C., of an eight-page daily newspaper, bearing at the top of its editorial columns the words:

> For President—David B. Hill of New York.
> Subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury Thompson rushed over to the White House today and displayed a sample of the paper. "I cannot account for it," he said. "There is not a Hill man in all South Carolina."

St. Louis is in high feather. Its delegation is made up of good, practical result-seekers such as Col. Griff Prather, Postmaster Hyde, and Joe Rickey. The delegation has headquarters in one of the dining-rooms at Willard's, and is probably better organized than any other. The temporary abiding-place is decorated with palms and evergreens, and looks for all the world like a section of Shaw's Garden. It has other and more pleasing attractions in the way of supplies, and is a favorit resort of the Colonels and the Majors. St. Louis began its campaign early last fall. Messrs. Rickey and Prather have spent the greater part of the winter in Washington, and have done much for their city. The San Francisco craze is directly attributable to St. Louis. Prather, in order to capture the Territorial delegations, began booming the Golden Gate, expecting, of course, when San Francisco should drop out of the fight the Western people would return the compliment in kind. Every non-committed individual found it convenient to howl for San Francisco until tonight. If talk can be taken for anything the fight would be as between San Francisco and St. Louis.

But these are only surface indications and cannot be accepted as entirely trustworthy. Senator Hearst, Mark H. Tarpey, and others are promising the earth if the convention be sent to the slope, but St. Louis really does not care to go that far. Pat Kelly, the committeeman from Minnesota, is said to be in favor of San Francisco, having been converted by a relative. George M. Pullman had Mr. Kelly in tow this afternoon and may have got him back to Chicago. The representatives of Eastern newspapers are aroused tonight lest the convention be sent to the Pacific. The telegraphic facilities are said to be inadequate to the occasion, and all copy for the Eastern States must of necessity be filed by 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The reaction against San Francisco is beginning to manifest itself tonight and will be more apparent tomorrow. St. Louis has got herself into deep water, and unless she deliver the goods to San Francisco may prepare for retaliation in favor of another city.

The Chicago delegation received accessions tonight in the persons of W. C. Seipp, W. D. Kerfoot, and Potter Palmer. The recruits were gladly welcomed, and the delegation was in sad need of them, too. The body is rather more ornamental than useful, and in the way of practical workers sadly inferior to that of four years ago. To this day the old-timers at Willard's refer to McDonald and others who dispensed the liquid hospitalities in the Chicago headquarters. This band of patriots is to some extent broken up and scattered. Mackin, Van Pelt, John Colvin, and others who were among the leading spirits in the convention are conspicuous for their absence.

The Chicago delegation has no bar attachment and its display of enthusiasm is limited to cigars, dispensed singly out of small boxes containing fifty each. Warren S. Leland is expected here some time tonight and will, it is understood, bring with him a brand-new convention song in favor of Chicago. It might as well be remarked at this juncture that no song will ever determine the location of this or any other Democratic convention. Stronger arguments will be found necessary. The city offering the greatest amount of inducements in the way of free transportation and hotel bills will secure the prize. Chicago is simply waiting until St. Louis makes up her mind how much she can gather together and set in the middle of the table. Then Chicago will raise the limit. The Administration has not, so far as known, evinced any expression of favor or disfavor with respect to any given city.

Ex-Senator McDonald holds the proxy of the committeeman from Indiana, who just at this time is a Federal officeholder. The Indiana statesman occasionally looks after law suits on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad and thinks well of California. He is, moreover, a great friend of Gen. Black, who would be pleased with a Vice-Presidential nomination. The General recently paid a visit to the slope, and, it is understood, has located any number of special examiners in the West, charged with the duty of investigating pension frauds. Gov. Gray of Indiana wants the Vice-Presidency, too, and if McDonald hates any one man more than another the benefit is given Gov. Gray.

Toole of Montana favors San Francisco as first choice, with St. Louis for a place. Many of the committeemen from the Southern States favor St. Louis, the noteworthy exception being Pat Walsh of Georgia, who will vote for San Francisco. The delegates from the East are simply waiting for an expression of opinion from those supposed to know the President's wishes in the premises. Dickinson, through Scott, his proxy, Vilas, and Judd, who will be represented by M. W. Fuller, will have everything to say in this regard. The Knights of Labor are said to be making a mighty kick against Chicago, because they claim that the cut-stone work on the Michigan Avenue Auditorium was done by prison convict labor. Congressman John J. O'Neill of Missouri is the spokesman for the Knights, and is using the argument for all it is worth. The fact that O'Neill comes from St. Louis does not help the matter to any appreciable extent. The Chicago delegation says the convention will probably be held in the Exposition Building, against which no objection can be made.

Both St. Louis and San Francisco claimed the convention tonight. St. Louis said its victory may be set down to a certainty, and modestly set its strength at something like thirty on the first ballot. Senator Hearst and Mark H. Tarpey are exuberant and tell everybody San Francisco will win on the first ballot. However, some time must of necessity elapse before the matter is settled, and Chicago is preparing an offer calculated to put St. Louis to sleep. No bad blood in particular has manifested itself up to this time, although some of the St. Louis people rather sneeringly say Chicago has little in the way of a Democratic party at all and is nothing more nor less than a blackhole of Republicanism. For all this, some men now heartily in favor of St. Louis will vote for Chicago if at any time San Francisco looms up as a winner.

The local dissensions between the silk-stocking and short-haired Democrats of Cook County made their appearance here tonight. The trouble came about in this way. M. W. Fuller, Judge Goudy, and others of the silks have had a number of pickets or scouting parties in the street and in the hotels all day in search of information. Charley Kern, Tom Courtney, Ald. John Gaynor, and others, members of the County Club, came here in the interest of Chicago and expected to be recognized as men and brethren. The silks met tonight at the Riggs House. J. W. Doane, Collector Seeberger, Mr. Fuller, and the remainder of the party refused to recognize the Kern party and give the benefit of information received. This action has precipitated an internal and interesting war. Congressman Lawler and the short-hairs are huffy, while Mr. Kern has put on full coats of war paint and feathers. Clayton E. Crafts is essaying the rôle of peacemaker, but his efforts seem to have the effect of widening the breach. What the result will be remains to be seen. The St. Louis, Cincinnati, and San Francisco people are enjoying the sport.

The St. Louis delegation was at work tonight endeavoring to fix the date of the convention June 5. Tammany will be here in the morning, bringing along a delegation of New York hotel men.

DISAPPOINTED HIS AUDIENCE.

Rockford People Apparently Not Well Pleased with the Stiles Lecture.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Gen. I. N. Stiles of Chicago at the suggestion of a mutual friend in this city delivered a lecture in the Opera-House Saturday evening on "The Ancient Hebrews." The audience was a small one. In opening the lecturer stated his remarks were upon notes of the first five books in the Bible. He started with the story of the creation and made copious quotations interspersed with dry remarks in an ironical vein. The audience was considerably disappointed, for they had been given to expect something better. Sunday evening at a meeting of the Christian Union Society E. W. Blaisdell arose and made some very complimentary remarks in relation to the lecture and the lecturer. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Kerr and H. H. Waldo, who took issue with the General from Chicago and criticised his remarks quite severely. Mr. Stiles, it is said, acknowledged he had come to this city with an old bundle of straw to pound, but next time would do better. The *Gazette* tonight editorially says: "Judge Taney declared in the famous Dred Scott decision that 'negroes had no rights which white men were bound to respect.' Evidently Gen. Stiles of Chicago entertains the same opinion in regard to audiences who are so unfortunate as to assemble at a public hall expecting to hear him lecture on the subject he advertised. Invited to Rockford by a club closely connected with a church organization founded on 'Christian union,' he took occasion to do what he could to poison the minds of his hearers against the Bible, and by inuendo to assail the entire fabric of the Christian religion. The poor old man held up his manuscript and read off a dreary recapitulation of the story in the Bible from the creation to the time of Esau and Jacob, and the latter's family, interspersed with sarcasm at 'this God' and 'this Book.' Gen. Stiles has a perfect right in this free land to speak on any subject he chooses—to assail the religion which has withstood the ablest logicians of the age with his puny whistle—but he has no right to gather an audience under false pretenses, to deceive the society that invited him. Everywhere we heard the loudest denunciation of Stiles' so-called 'lecture' Saturday evening. Not one new idea was advanced, not one thought expressed worth hearing. The audience separated disgusted with the speaker, indignant at the deception practiced on them in hearing scarce one word on 'The Ancient Hebrews,' and pity for the poor old man who attempts to add to his wealth by following afar off—away in the background—the worst of Ingersoll's teachings."

THE SOUTHERN PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Mrs. Cleveland Anticipating the Visit to Florida with Much Pleasure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Cleveland is looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the Florida trip. Her fondness for travel and the delightful novelty of a luxurious passage in twenty-four hours from the chilling blasts that sweep from the snow-clad hills about Washington to the soft zephyrs of the land of flowers combine to make the prospective trip a most enjoyable experience. It will be the first trip to Florida both for the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The most elaborate arrangements have been made for the pleasure and comfort of the party. A special car, attached to a swift engine, will have the right of way from Washington to Jacksonville, while the President does not intend to stop at any cities en route going or coming, except for an hour or two at Savannah. The special train will be run at any rate of speed desired by the party, to enable them to view the country through which they are passing. "I cannot promise," said Senator Call, "that Mrs. Cleveland will have an opportunity of seeing any alligators basking in the sunlight along the banks of the river; much will depend upon the weather, but I am sure if they knew she were coming they would be out in force to greet her."

Mrs. Cleveland has done quite a little shopping during the last week in preparation for her journey, and has rarely missed a day among the avenue stores. Her appearance still attracts as much attention as ever, and while purchasing a light straw "poke" bonnet Wednesday last—probably to wear on the St. John's River boat—at least 100 people gathered about the White House carriage waiting for her return. Many of them were strangers in the city, but the majority were Washingtonians.

Mrs. Cleveland today joined the Ramabai Circle for the Elevation of Women in India. This organization is the outgrowth of the work in this country of Pundita Ramabai, who has been laboring in various cities of the United States since March, 1886, to awaken interest in the establishment of a normal school for high-caste child-widows in Poona, India.

Changes on the Milwaukee Road.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—General-Superintendent Clark of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road has issued a circular making a number of changes in the operating department of the road. Henry R. Williams, formerly of the Southern Minnesota Division, is transferred to the Kansas City Division, with office at Kansas City, vice S. J. Collins, transferred; S. J. Collins is appointed Superintendent of the Chicago & Council Bluffs Division in Illinois and the Chicago & Milwaukee Division, vice G. O. Clinton, resigned; J. G. Hartigan is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Council Bluffs Division in Illinois and the Chicago & Milwaukee Division, vice W. W. Collins, transferred; W. W. Collins is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago & Council Bluffs Division in Iowa, vice J. G. Hartigan, transferred. The changes take effect today.

Grand Army Appointments.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—General orders issued today from G. A. R. National headquarters announce the following appointments of aides-de-camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief from Illinois: R. E. Reede, Andalusia; Fred S. Capron, Evanston; Cassius C. Jones, Rockford; Fred Kurth, Chicago; Robert B. Hoover, Springfield; Thomas W. Cole, Rockford; T. R. Weaver, Mattoon; L. B. Coupland, Chicago.

From Indiana—John W. Hayes, Albion; William M. Carr, Angola.

From Iowa—C. C. Carpenter, Fort Dodge.

Damaged by Rising Water.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A sudden rise in the Kansas River at this point this morning swept away the flume, a solid stone wall eighty feet long, eight feet thick, and eighteen feet in hight, as if it was a straw, carrying with it nearly all of the water-power and machinery. The paper mill, situated 300 yards away from the mills and attached by a cable, was badly damaged. The accident has stopped all manufacturing industries. The loss is estimated at $20,000. If the river continues to rise the damage will be greatly increased.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

IT IS NOT EVERYTHING THAT WAS CLAIMED FOR IT.

The Document Laid Before the Senate, Accompanied by a Stump Speech from the White House—Objection Made to Its Publication, but the Fact Disclosed that by It the United States Yields Everything and Gets Nothing—Some of the Senators Greatly Astonished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Bayard fisheries treaty is before the Senate and is not everything that was claimed for it. Mr. Edmunds exercised his high prerogative in the executive session this afternoon of keeping its text from the public for twenty-four hours, but tomorrow, it is said, the rules will give no single Senator such power, and the almost unanimous sentiment of the Senate is that it shall be made public, so that the people of the United States will not have to go to Canada to learn the contents of the treaty.

The subject caused much ill-feeling in the session today. After the treaty and the President's message had been read the usual motion to refer to the committee and to have the document printed "in confidence" was made. Senator Platt at once moved to amend by striking out the words "in confidence." To this Edmunds objected, and his objection carried it over till tomorrow, though the treaty was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee. A Democratic Senator gave notice of a proposition to change the rules, which also had to go over. The talk was angry and excited, but it kept the treaty for the present in secret.

As to the treaty itself, it can be said with absolute certainty that it is not the tremendous victory which Secretary Bayard and the Administration claim. At least it did not impress the Senate that way. The thing most apparent was that its prompt ratification was not looked for by the Administration because there is a clause which gives two years for this to be done. The protocols and whereases are numerous, and the last article is said to be No. 16. Last week's reports were correct in many points, but they did not give the full meaning of some of the concessions by the United States. The treaty, as it actually exists, is chiefly a definitive one. It has too much to say about the treaty of 1818, and the inference from it would be that all the commercial and other rights of the United States rest solely on that treaty regardless of the new principles of international comity that have grown up and been recognized in the last sixty years. The feature which will meet with the sharpest opposition is the tonnage tax and the license required of American vessels. These are entirely distinct. The tonnage tax is $1.50, which, it is said, is practically prohibitory of small fishing sloops going into Canadian waters. A series of minute directions are made for the course of procedure when vessels are charged with violating the provisions of the treaty or abusing the privileges accorded them under it. No provision is made for compensating the New England fishermen whose vessels have been wrongfully seized by the Canadians during the last three years. The definition of the three-mile limit and the agreement on the modern interpretation of the headlands theory are about what has already been stated. The series of limits in the Canadian bays which are to separate the exclusive from the common right of fishing are also in the line of previous statements.

There is something in the treaty about free fish, and it is important. Canadian fish are not to be admitted free for the present, but a series of conditions are set out about what the Dominion Government shall do when this be permitted. These clauses make it plain that it will be to the interest of the Canadians to make the laws they are allowed to enact under the terms of the treaty as burdensome as possible in order that the Americans may feel the pressure and consent to free fish. This is exactly what the Canadians have been doing. The treaty of 1818 is recurred to frequently, and everything seems to rest on the interpretation henceforth to be given it to the neglect of commercial rights. This feature so impressed Senator Frye that he made an onslaught on the treaty as soon as he could get a hearing. Other Senators, however, preferred to wait till they could study the document carefully, inasmuch as the Commissioners had themselves thought two years might be necessary before a thorough understanding of its meaning could be had. A Senator who has been strongly predisposed to look with favor on the work of the negotiators said after hearing the teaty read that he could not understand how Messrs. Putnam and Angell could have signed it. This was merely his impression at first reading, but he was puzzled to know why so much was conceded to Canada to establish original rights of the United States. This illustrates the first impressions of a majority of the Senate.

The President's message also added to this idea. Even for Mr. Cleveland, it contained a good many platitudes. The message talked about "the long-standing difficulty," "the happy settlement," etc. It was an argument for the adoption of the treaty and was clearly intended for what in England would be called a "stump speech from the throne." Some statistics were given about the number of railroads connecting the two countries, their probable increase in the future, and so on. But the significant thing of the whole business is the admission that the Administration does not think it has framed a treaty which is sufficiently advantageous to command its prompt ratification by the Senate.

A Physician in Peril.

TITUSVILLE, Fla., Feb. 20.—Dr. Enos, a large property-owner, after whom a small settlement fifty miles below here was named, discovered one morning last week a coarsely-worded warning written on a planed board nailed to the door, ordering him to leave the place within two weeks, never to return, on pain of death. It was signed "Buy the Comitty," and had the usual skull and cross-bones attached. Shots have been fired at the doctor's house at sundown. The doctor says he will not move off, and has posted a notice under the one left him that all trespassers are warned off, and that any parties coming there at night with intention to make trouble will do so at their own peril. He goes constantly armed.

Sued for Breach of Promise.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Alexander Watson, aged about 30 years, and the son of Frederick Watson, a wealthy and prominent farmer of this place, was today sued by Julia Garvey, a buxom Irish lass, for $10,000 for breach of promise of marriage. Watson has about $20,000 of his own besides what he will inherit. With Julia her face is her fortune. The plaintiff claims that the wedding-day was appointed and every arrangement complete, and that Watson failed to appear.

Murderers in Danger of Lynching.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—James Copeland, J. E. Malloy, and John Coney, arrested near Milo, Ashley County, Ark., where they assasinated S. J. Echols as he was driving along the highway under the belief that he was William Buckworth, were placed in prison here tonight. The prisoners confessed their guilt. They were brought here to prevent lynching. Friends of Buckworth and the prisoners have armed themselves and further bloodshed is imminent.

Plunged Into a Washout.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of Saturday worked out a small bridge on the Kansas Central Railroad Sunday morning, and before it was discovered the engine of a freight-train plunged into the washout, carrying down the engineer and fireman, both of whom were badly scalded, the former receiving such injuries that he will die. All trains were delayed. It is impossible to repair the break until the water subsides.

Fatal Northwestern Railroad Collision.

ELBURN, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The east-bound passenger-train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad this morning ran into a freight-train at Maple Park, which was partly on the side-track, wrecking the engine and the mail car of the passenger and four cars of the freight. Patrick Fane, fireman, was instantly killed. The passenger was about eight minutes behind time and the freight was not discovered in time to stop.

NEW LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONER.

Gov. Oglesby Appoints a Successor to Col. James A. Sexton.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Oglesby has appointed John Worthy of Chicago one of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, to succeed Col. James A. Sexton, resigned.

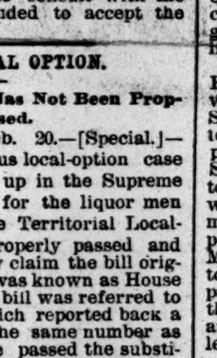
[John Worthy comes of sturdy English stock, having been born in the County of Durham, in the north of England, in August, 1841. In 1853 his father, William Worthy, came to this country with his wife and three sons and two daughters, John being the second son. The Worthys bought a farm in Will County, Illinois, where the father, a butcher in the old country, farmed for many years. John worked on the farm with his father until he became of age. He had had some schooling in England and finished his education under the instruction of a schoolmaster who taught the lad as he shelled corn in his father's barn. Early in 1863 John entered the army as one of the "One Hundred-Day Volunteers," and saw active service in Missouri against the guerrillas and bushwhackers. He served his 100 days and then re-enlisted and served until mustered out at the close of the war. Upon his return he went into the grain business near Wilmington, Ill., and then took charge of a coal-shaft at Wilmington, Ill. The family then moved to Chanahon, Ill., and John went with them, the coal shaft having been closed up, and attended school one winter. He came to Chicago in 1866 or 1867, went into the stone business, and has been here in the same business ever since. He was married in 1873 and has two sons. He will be remembered as one of the most earnest and untiring workers to secure a commutation of sentence for Sam Fielden, the Anarchist, who was for many years in his employ and also an Englishman.

William Worthy, the father, is a hale and hearty old man, who speaks the broadest of North of England dialect. He is associated with his son John in business and was surprised and hugely delighted when a dispatch announcing his son's appointment was shown him, John being at present in Cincinnati. The father declared his intention of becoming a citizen within two weeks after he arrived in Illinois, and completed his citizenship as soon as possible. The old couple will celebrate, Providence permitting, their golden wedding Nov. 27 next. All the five children are alive and prosperous. No effort was made on the part of any of the family to secure the appointment.]

THE TREASURY'S NEW SOLICITOR.

Sketch of Mr. Charles S. Cary, Who Succeeds Judge McCue.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Charles S. Cary, who was last week appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Judge Alexander McCue, appointed Assistant Treasurer, is a resident of Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he has been engaged in the practice of law for thirty-seven years. He is a tall, portly man, is 60 years old, and is considered one of the best attorneys in Western New York. He has a wife, and his son-in-law, Frank Rumsey, is his law partner. Mr. Cary by careful management has accumulated a moderate fortune. He has been for many years a leader among the Democrats in his district, and was a member of the State Committee for several years. In 1882 he was elected member of the Assembly in a strong Republican district. While at Albany he was leader of the Democratic side of the House, and soon became a warm friend of Gov. Cleveland, being dubbed "Bosom-Friend" Cary. In 1883 he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, but was defeated. He was also defeated as a candidate for Congress, though in both instances running far ahead of his ticket. The only National office he ever held was that of Commissioner to inspect a part of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Cary returned from Washington Friday (Feb. 17), where he was called to consult with the President. He has decided to accept the office.



CHARLES S. CARY.

DAKOTA'S LOCAL OPTION.

A Claim that the Bill Has Not Been Properly Passed.

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—When the habeas corpus local-option case from Grand Forks came up in the Supreme Court today the lawyers for the liquor men made the claim that the Territorial Local-Option bill was not properly passed and hence is not a law. They claim the bill originated in the House and was known as House bill No. 48. The original bill was referred to its proper committee, which reported back a substitute which bore the same number as the original. The House passed the substitute and transmitted it to the Council. The Council, without passing the substitute, sent it back to the House for a clerical correction. The correction was made, but by mistake or shrewd work the House returned to the Council the original bill, which was passed by the Council and signed by the Governor. Thus the Council passed and the Governor signed the original bill, which had never been passed by the House. An extended investigation is necessitated, and no decision can be rendered for many weeks.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A boiler in a shingle-mill at West Melville, 130 miles from here on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, exploded this morning, instantly killing Charles Hill of Toledo, O., John Stephenson of Beaumont, Tex., both white, and Seymour Banks of Plaquemine, La., colored. Thirteen others were seriously hurt. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss is $10,000.

In Favor of Hawaii's King.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived from Australia and Honolulu today, brought the intelligence from the Island Kingdom that the the Supreme Court of Hawaii Feb. 6 decided that under the Constitution of 1887 the King's right of veto is a personal one and that he is not required to consult his Cabinet in exercising that right.

Milwaukee's Mysterious Disappearance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Nothing was heard today from Mrs. Frost, said to be from Manistee, Mich., who jumped from a third-story window of the Rink Hotel Saturday night. The authorities feel certain that her body will be found in the river.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There is no family named Frost here as reported in the disappearance of a woman at Milwaukee.

A Mother Metes Out Punishment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. French, a widow living in the western suburbs, publicly cowhided William Oates today. Oates has been selling whisky to Wilbur Johnson, son of Mrs. French, contrary to her instructions. She found Oates and her son gambling at cards. She covered Oates with a cocked pistol, and, wielding a cowhide in the other hand, gave him a sound drubbing.

Collecting an Old Debt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876, George N. Black, then Receiver of Public Moneys in this city, was alleged to have failed to pay $730 due from him. Suit was instituted to recover, and today judgment was obtained against him by default in the Federal Court for the claim and interest, amounting to $1,212.

Killed by His Own Revolver.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Word was received this morning that Charles Campbell, Tax Collector of Eminence Township, this county, had been accidentally killed by the discharge of a revolver which fell from his overcoat pocket. The deceased was a prominent citizen and universally respected.

The Mystery of a Suicide Solved.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The mystery that surrounded the death of the gambler known here as Fred Brown, alias Keiser, by suicide, Feb. 13, has been solved. His true name was J. W. Elston of Great Bend, Kas.

A Nebraska Insanity Case.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The case of Nellie McNamara, who is charged by her own father with insanity, was to have been called in court today, but the complainant failed to appear and it was continued indefinitly.

The Northwestern Railroad Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Private dispatches received in this city from railroad officials in St. Paul state that the new Northwestern Association is practically assured, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary.

SECRETS OF A BIG TRUST.

SENATORS BEGIN INVESTIGATING THE SUGAR COMBINE.

Henry Havemeyer, the New York Refiner, Subjected to a Rigid Examination—He Declines to Produce the Trust Agreement on the Ground that It Might Criminate Him—Lawyer Parsons Also Refuses to Explain Certain Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Senate committee began operations on the Sugar Trust today. It was a lively session and much important testimony was elicited, showing how a deal had been made to the detriment of the public. Theodore E. and E. O. Havemeyer were present, and were represented by John Dos Passos and John E. Parsons. The Cotton Trust had a special stenographer present. Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer was examined at great length. He represented two corporations having a capacity for producing 11,000 barrels of refined sugar daily. The formation of the trust he described as "the acquisition of stock in all the refinery companies by the stockholders in each." He did not comprehend the significance of "trusts," but he finally answered that the stock of the several companies was placed in the hands of a "board" consisting of Theodore Havemeyer, Henry Havemeyer, Jules H. Strasbourg, Jules Jackson, F. O. Madison, William Dick, John E. Parsons (at this name many of the audience opened their eyes in astonishment), J. R. Thomas of Boston, and C. O. Foster of Boston. Theodore Havemeyer was made President and John E. Searles Secretary. The stock of nine companies was surrendered to the Board of Control so far as the State of New York was concerned.

Col. George Bliss, who appeared for the committee, observed that he was informed there were certain corporations which had originally declined to join, but subsequently had been forced by the condition of things to join in the arrangement; that when it was done the board proceeded to deal with those refineries as it thought best, all tending to reduce prices on raw material and increase the selling price.

The witness confessed that the refineries which did not come in were one in Boston, two in New Orleans, and two in San Francisco, and several houses which were hardly recognized as "refineries." The Boston firm was the Revere. There were also the firms of Harrison, Frazer & Co. and E. C. Knight of Philadelphia. The capacity of the Boston house was 1,000 barrels a day; of the Philadelphia houses, 5,000; of the San Francisco firms, 4,000. He figured up the total of those that had surrendered at 32,000 barrels a day. The refineries outside of the State which surrendered their stock for certificates of the board were the Standard of Boston, the Boston Sugar Refining Company, the Continental Sugar Refining Company, and the Bay State Company. Then there was one at New Orleans and the St. Louis Refining Company. As to the effect of the combination upon the market prices of raw material or finished product Mr. Havemeyer said: "It has rendered the prices of both stable and steady." Beyond this he could not go.

Mr. Bliss wished the point to be settled as to the production of the agreement of the board. Mr. Havemeyer answered that he believed the deed was in the hands of his counsel, Mr. John E. Parsons.

"I submit," said Mr. Bliss, "that it is within the power of the committee to call upon Mr. Havemeyer to produce it."

"I am advised by my counsel," returned Mr. Havemeyer, "that the committee has no right to call for papers, therefore I decline even to make an effort to produce the so-called agreement. I base my refusal on the ground that the production of this paper may involve me."

This caused a ripple of excitement, and Roger A. Pryor remarked that Havemeyer was right. According to the laws of this State for two or more persons to combine together for the purpose of enhancing the price of a commodity was a criminal offense. Senator Coggeshall put the direct question to the witness whether he believed the paper would tend to criminate him. Mr. Havemeyer replied that he did not know. The proceedings had suddenly grown exciting. Mr. Bliss again asked whether, having stated to the committee all he remembered of the paper, he refused to produce it on the ground that it would tend to criminate him. The answer was: "I base my declination on the legal grounds that entitle me to refuse."

An effort was made to compel Mr. Parsons to produce the agreement, but although put on the stand and sworn he declined to answer anything in reference to the paper on the ground that any relation he had to it was by virtue of his office as counsel. The committee tried to coax him, but he wouldn't be coaxed, not even when the Chairman insinuated that the paper might do his clients less harm than the persistent refusal to produce the paper. He answered that it was not a question of injuring or benefiting his clients, but of his duty to them. He would not recognize the authority of any one to ask for that paper.

"What authority would you recognize?" was asked, and Mr. Parsons replied: "Nothing can absolve me from my obligation except the action of every one of my clients."

"Who are your clients?"

"That I decline to state."

Killed by His Roommate.

ST. PETER, Minn., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—This morning J. W. Stover, an inmate of the hospital for the insane, killed his roommate, Charles Warner, this morning, with one of the feet of an iron bedstead.

Eagles in Indiana.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—While hunting in the woods the other day Wesley Hatfield and Theodore Jessup, Parke County farmers, came across a fine specimen of the golden eagle.

Man and Money Missing.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—George W. Hill, manager for the Diamond Match Company, has been missing since Thursday. He is $10,000 short in his accounts.

The Hawes-Gove Suit.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There will be a hearing in the Hawes-Gove suit before Court-Commissioner Hurlbut of Oconomowoc Thursday next.

Gone with a Shortage.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—John Winn, agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in this city, has gone, with about $5,000 shortage.

Iron Foundry Failure.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 20.—Edmund Grinnell, iron founder, has failed. Liabilities, $100,000; assets unknown.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

It is said at Cincinnati that Judge Sage will sentence Hopkins as soon as he is able to go to the court-room.

The first bald-headed eagle seen in Ohio for many years was shot near Batavia yesterday. It measured six feet from tip to tip.

The workmen at the Bellaire (O.) Blast Furnace were given a voluntary advance of 10 per cent by the management yesterday.

Brakeman Richards of the Kansas Central Division of the Union Pacific Railroad was fatally scalded in a railroad wreck at Holton, Kas., yesterday.

An unsuccessful attempt was made near Amherstburg, Ont., Sunday afternoon to wreck a Michigan Central freight-train by placing a rail across the track.

The Montreal *Herald* says the fisheries treaty is a surrender of Canada, and a more effective blow for annexation to the United States could not have been struck.

The Delaware & Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna & Hudson Coal Companies have made no answer to the miners' demand for a 15 per cent advance in wages, and a strike is expected.

Fireman Millard Foster of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad was killed and Engineer Bohle fatally injured by the fall of the engine into Deep Creek, near Manhattan, Kas., Sunday.

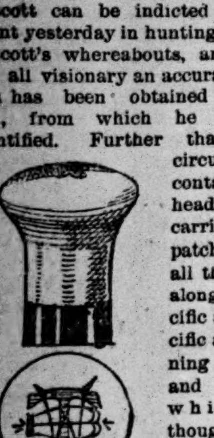
The late arrival of a mail steamer from Australia at San Francisco Sunday necessitated starting a special train to catch the fast Eastern mail, that was overtaken at Blue Cañon, the 220 miles being made by the special in five hours.

WILL INDICT TASCOTT.

THE GRAND JURY TO TAKE UP THE CASE TODAY.

Some of the Silent Witnesses Against the Young Man for Whom Everybody Is Looking—Evidence Heretofore Suppressed—Mysterious Ed's Revelations to the Police—Tascott's Record—The Authorities Confident—Stories from Outside the City.

The police have collated their evidence in the Snell murder case and they will present it to the grand jury this morning, so that Tascott can be indicted forthwith. They spent yesterday in hunting down clews as to Tascott's whereabouts, and although they are all visionary an accurate description of him has been obtained from Frankfort, Ky., from which he can readily be identified. Further than this, another circular was issued containing cuts of the head of the cane he carried away, and dispatches were sent to all the police officials along the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and the roads running towards Texas and New Mexico, to which Tascott is thought to be making his way. Escape is deemed impossible, and, once captured, conviction is believed to be certain. The police have watched the convincing evidence jealously, and the unimportant fragments of it have alone been allowed to creep into the newspapers. The officials have not attempted to hide the fact from the public that some of the silverware which Tascott left behind him in his hasty flight had been identified by Mrs. C. A. Cook, Mr. Case, and others, but the trinkets the murderer stole from Snell's safe have been guarded sacredly. These trinkets are now in possession of Inspector Bonfield, and they constitute the strongest evidence against Tascott yet discovered. The strangest feature of the developments is that Tascott or his accomplice did not obtain a dollar in currency from the safe. All that he got were some county warrants, A. J. Stone's check for $2,600, and the trinkets.


TASCOTT'S CANE.

Mr. H. G. Koppelmyer, a hardware merchant at Curtis and West Madison streets, was the man who gave the police the cue to Tascott's name. Mr. Koppelmyer said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "Late in the evening the Saturday before Mr. Snell was killed a young man dressed stylishly came in and asked to look at some cold-chisels. He selected one about two-thirds of an inch across the blade. Then he bought two punches and one centre punch. While he was examining the tools he perceived that we regarded him with suspicion, and turning to Mr. Cornelius Connell, who was present, he said: 'Ah, Mr. Connell, how do you do? I expect you do not know me. I am Will Tascott.' Mr. Connell and he then had a long talk about Will's absence from the city, the boy relating his experiences. In doing up the things I found an empty pasteboard box in the case of punches. The box was about four inches long, one and a half wide, and one deep. It had our private cost and selling price marks on the lid. I put the punches in the box and tried to get the chisel in but it would not go. Tascott said he could carry the cold-chisel in his pocket. When he went out Mr. Connell spoke to me and said: 'If I did not know that young fellow I would put him down as a burglar.'

"Last Thursday afternoon I was here in the store when an officer entered. He showed me the green box and asked me, 'Did you ever see that box before?' I told him I did not know that I had seen that box, but that it was one of ours. I then looked at the punches and the chisel, and as they were an oddly broken lot, I said to him 'Yes, I now remember selling that identical box and those things to young Will Tascott. He got them here the Saturday night before Mr. Snell was killed.'

"'Ah, is that so,' the officer replied. 'Well we found these things among the burglar's tools left at Mr. Snell's.' Mr. Connell was then spoken to and he remembered that Tascott said he resided at No. 474 West Madison street. Mr. Connell was then taken up to a conference on Halsted street, where he told what he knew. That was the way the way the police learned the name of the burglar."

Mr. Koppelmyer and Mr. Connell have made affidavits as to the purchase of the tools by Tascott and the officer that they are the ones found at Snell's residence after the murder.

A TWO WEEKS' RECORD.

The police have made a complete record of Tascott's life for the two weeks prior to the Snell murder and it is full of interest; all pertinent to establishing his identity in the great crime. Jan. 26 he began rooming at Mrs. Wick's. That night he tried to enter the residences of Mr. Christy and Dr. Robinson, at Leavitt street and Washington boulevard. Jan. 27 he robbed the Owsley and Talcott residences at Van Buren street and Ashland avenue. The 28th he pawned the things stolen from Owsley's which he did not need. The 29th he robbed the residence of Mr. C. A. Cook, No. 371 Washington boulevard, getting an overcoat, two sealskin caps, some napkin rings, satchet bags, and a mandolin. The 30th he again robbed the Owsleys, entering with a key found in the pocket of an overcoat he had previously stolen. The 31st he robbed the houses of C. R. Crane and A. M. Reece. Feb. 1 he burglarized the residences of Mrs. M. V. Haines and Clayton Mark. During the afternoon Ed or J. C. Smith had called at Tascott's room and heard him playing the mandolin, which he confessed he had stolen. He asked Ed to join him in a job. Feb. 2 and 3 he was in small jobs. Feb. 4 he bought two saws of Fred Hemer and the tools of Mr. Koppelmyer. His employer, as he introduced a stranger—the jeweler—to Mrs. Wick, called Feb. 5. Feb. 6 and 7 Tascott met Jennie Franks and was with her much of the time, doing small jobs at night and confessing his business to her. Feb. 8 he killed Mr. Snell, and at 6 o'clock that evening he disappeared.

The record revealing Tascott's identity is made up as follows: Feb. 8 the police took into custody the tools found at Snell's; Feb. 10 Jennie Franks communicated her suspicions to the police; Feb. 12 Mrs. Wick revealed the booty to the officers; Feb. 14 the plunder was identified by Mrs. Cook, Mr. Reece, and Mr. Crane; Feb. 17 the name of the burglar was obtained from the hardware men; Feb. 20 the affidavits of all the witnesses, making a continuous story, were taken, and today the case will be acted on by the grand jury.

A STORY FROM THE WEST SIDE.

Yesterday afternoon a man well dressed, but muddy, went to the house of John E. Hantz, on West Harrison street and California avenue, and asked for something to eat. The description of this fellow tallies pretty accurately with young Tascott's. He would have been regarded as nothing more than a common tramp but for an incident that occurred there. He was given a meal, and it was while eating that he suddenly asked the family if they had heard of the identity of Snell's murderer with young Tascott. "It is a shame the way the police are hounding that boy now," he added. "They are arresting everybody found on the streets and for no cause whatever."

"Are you afraid they will arrest you?" was asked.

"Well, I've got no home now," he said. "But young Tascott is no more guilty of murdering Snell than——." Here the man stopped abruptly, and did not add another word. He appeared excited and nervous, and left shortly after, going in a westerly direction.

J. C. AND J. F. SMITH.

The First Is Under Arrest—What the Second Knows.

There is a curious confusion over the identity of two young men named Smith who are connected with the case. One of these is known as "Ed the Kid." This is J. C. Smith, and he it was who called upon Mrs. Wick Saturday and asked if she recognized him as Tascott's companion. This young man is now being held by the police.

The other Smith is J. F. Smith, "Fon" Smith he is called, who was an acquaintance of Tascott's. This young man, who is a clerk in a Fifth avenue silk establishment, has been able to furnish the police with some interesting information about his friend Tascott. Although he has been a voluntary witness thus far the police think he knows more than he has told.

He, like Tascott, belongs to a good family, and he was one of the witnesses examined at Sunday's conference at A. J. Stone's office. There Ald. Badenoch intimated that he was a party to the murder. This made Smith angry, but the Alderman evidently suspected him and conducted the examination. Smith acknowledged his intimacy with Tascott, and said he had called on him when be boarded at No. 314 Madison street. While there Tascott was on familiar terms with a jockey named Montgomery, who now lives on the North Side, and he will be an object of surveillance until his innocence of complicity is not a matter of doubt.

In describing some of his walks with Tascott young Smith gave some information which is valuable as tending to complete the chain of circumstantial evidence against the murderer. One day he and Tascott were walking together on the West Side, when they met Snell on the sidewalk.

"There goes a fine old hayseed who has got lots of stuff," remarked Tascott.

"Who is it?" inquired Smith.

"Old Snell," replied Tascott.

The two youths walked along until opposit the Snell mansion, when Tascott, nodding his head towards it, exclaimed:

"There's a great 'box' to crack."

"What do you mean?" queried Smith.

"Well," rejoined Tascott, "if a fellow could only only get into that house he would make a big haul of silverware and stuff."

This tends to prove Tascott's intention and desire to break into the Snell homestead, and the finding of the trinkets extracted from the safe shows that he did so or was in collusion with some one who did.

A TALK WITH J. F. SMITH.

Last evening Fond Smith was called upon by a TRIBUNE reporter. He was an uneasy person, fidgety, nervous, with a memory inclined to be very perverse so far as the recollection of dates within the last two weeks were concerned. "Yes," he said in answer to THE TRIBUNE man's question, "I have known Will Tascott ever since he was a little fellow; we went to school together."

"Did Will Tascott board with you?"

"No, not exactly; that is, not lately."

"How is it, then, that you accepted money from Mr. J. B. Tascott, presumably for Will's board?"

"Well, Will used to come in and out here; he was such a good friend of ours. Whenever he wanted to take a meal, why, he could do so. And then he'd frequently come down town and I'd give him money for a lunch and a meal."

"Has Will Tascott been here lately?"

"No, not lately. Let me see. The last time Will was here was Sunday, three weeks ago—no, it was four weeks ago; it was, I think, Jan. 22."

"Was that the last time you saw him?"

"No, I saw him again during the following week—Thursday noon at my place of business. That was, I think, Feb. 9; no, wait—I don't exactly remember—it was Feb. 2."

"When did Mr. J. B. Tascott last give you money for Will's board?"

"It was last Monday, but I offered to return it to him the next morning about 7:30 o'clock. That's when I heard about Will's being implicated in the Snell murder."

"About a week ago tomorrow, then?"

"Yes, a week ago tomorrow. I went to the Gault House and offered the money, $10.20, back to Mr. J. B. Tascott, but he wouldn't take it."

"Now you're sure it was as much as six days ago that you offered to return this money, and after you read in the newspapers that W. B. Tascott was accused of the crime?"

"Yes."

When the reporter called attention to the fact that the connection of W. B. Tascott with the crime was not made public until Saturday morning the lad colored and stammered something about his confusing dates. His mother wanted to correct him, saying that it was Friday night when the officers first called at the house, and that he could not have seen Mr. Tascott the Tuesday previous.

"Did you know that W. B. Tascott had a room at No. 474 West Madison street?"

"No. I had hired a room for him last November at No. 314 West Madison street. I used to go and visit him there quite frequently—nearly every night. It would have been better for Will if he had kept my company instead of going with that jockey."

"Who is that?"

"A fellow by the name of Montgomery. Will wanted to introduce me to him some time ago, but I didn't want to form his acquaintance. I didn't move in his society; no, sir."

"How did Will happen to meet that fellow?"

"I think at the Washington Park. Montgomery got hurt, and Will then offered to share his room with him. That was at No. 314 West Madison street, and they roomed together for some time."

"Did you ever see or meet this Montgomery?"

"No; he would have been too glad to know me, but I wouldn't let Will introduce him."

The inconsistency of his spending nearly every evening with young Tascott in that room and never seeing Montgomery, though the latter lived there, was not mentioned by the reporter.

"Do you know where Will Tascott is now?"

"No. Do you think I'd give up a friendship like that? Will is my friend and until he is proved guilty I shall stand by his side."

"You last saw Will Thursday noon?"

"Yes, Thursday, Feb. 2. We were on the street and I left him at the corner of Madison and Clark streets. He went east, I think, down Madison, and I went north."

"Let's see, where were you two weeks ago tomorrow night?"

Mr. Fond Smith pondered a while. His mother came somewhat to his assistance. "Why, that's the night your sister and brother Rob went to the Ashland Club reception at Martine's Hall, Fond; don't you remember?"

"O, yes, now I remember. I didn't go to that reception; no, I was sick and went to bed. I went to bed early."

"Did you hear your brother and sister return?"

"Yes; it was about 1 o'clock. Why, they remarked afterwards that they must have passed the Snell residence just about the time the murder was committed when they read the account in the papers."

The Smiths appear to be very nice people, and live in a cozy little home.

Ed the Kid, otherwise J. C. Smith, was taken to the meeting at Mr. Stone's private office Sunday by Capt. Schaack and made an affidavit telling all he knew about Tascott. Ed offered to go to Leaf River to identify Tascott in case he was there, but his services were not needed. Yesterday afternoon he was at Inspector Bonfield's office while that gentleman entertained two reporters for afternoon papers who were offering $50 for a chance to see Smith, so that they could learn his story.

THE OFFICERS ARE CONFIDENT.

They Say that There Is No Question About a Conviction.

Chief Hubbard had a short interview with the Mayor yesterday afternoon, during which he reported the progress of the case, and shortly afterwards he was closeted with State's-Attorney Longenecker to have a talk regarding the forthcoming indictment against Tascott.

"The evidence will be presented to the grand jury tomorrow," said Judge Longenecker. "Smith, the companion of Tascott, who was known as 'Ed,' will not be indicted for complicity, nor will any evidence be advanced which would criminate any one else in connection with the case. Tascott had no partner in the job."

Inspector Bonfield sat in his private office yesterday afternoon with A. J. Stone and Ald. Badenoch when two officers came in to make a report. They were Desk-Sergeant John Dammann of Desplaines Street Station and Officer John Wheeler of the same station. These were the two officers who were sent to Leaf River, Wis., to investigate a report that Tascott had been seen at that place Saturday night last, and that he was then at the house of a friend near by. The officers reported that Tascott was not in the vicinity of Leaf River and that there was no direct evidence to show that he had been.

"Since the bottom has fallen out of the Leaf River story," said Chief Hubbard, "we still have two places to hear from that we have sent officers to. These two places are small towns several hundred miles apart and in different directions. Tascott cannot be in both of them, and it is probable that both 'steers' are wrong. We have received no reliable reports that he has been seen or captured, although, of course, we are compelled to follow up every clew, however slight. Should a message come from any reliable point that the man has been captured and identified by our description it will be at once given to the press."

About 10 o'clock last night the police received a telegram from St. Charles, Ill., stating that a man believed to be Tascott was under arrest there, but asking for a more minute description. The description contained in the circular issued yesterday was wired. An answer was expected soon after, but up to a late hour none had been received.

The grand jury which was impaneled a week ago began its session yesterday and cleared up considerable comparatively unimportant business. State's-Attorney Longenecker was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter whether a "dummy" indictment would probably be found against W. B. Tascott for the murder of Amos J. Snell in order to obtain his immediate requisition in case he was arrested in another State.

"There is no necessity for a 'dummy' indictment," he replied. "We believe that we have in our hands evidence sufficient not only to hold but to convict him, so in all probability a regular indictment will be found within twenty-four hours, based on the simple charge of murder."

The State's Attorney said that the grand jury would commence work on the Snell case this morning. He knows of no reason why a true bill should not be found before night. In his mind there was no question of Tascott's guilt.

The members of the grand jury are: Charles Harpell, foreman, No. 390 Oak street; William Moak, Bremen; F. Y. Gookin, No. 408 Orchard street; A. H. Hale, No. 3308 Indiana avenue; Robert Nightingale, Barrington; George Fries, No. 369 North Franklin street; Moritz Kaufmann, No. 604 Lincoln avenue; Herman Allen, Alpine; Thomas A. Jackson, No. 173 Park avenue; Theodore Schultz, Jefferson Park; Jesse Ball, Norwood Park; W. O. Ludlow, No. 165 Adams street; J. W. Benham, No. 661 West Monroe street; John Ambrose, No. 621 Centre avenue; Dennis Gleason, No. 3727 South Halsted street; J. B. Crane, No. 175 Washington boulevard; B. F. Davis, No. 17 South Ada street; Robert Smale, No. 520 West Monroe street; Louis Busse, Elk Grove; S. C. Hayes, No. 757 Walnut street; Charles Kepner, No. 552 Washington boulevard; Henry Pfaff, No. 161 Thirteenth street.

Tascott's brother, who lives at Oak Park, says he was at his house all of Tuesday night, but the police know to the contrary, and it is an interesting question, which the police are trying to solve, where did he get the money with which to leave town? On the morning of the murder he went to Oak Park and about $100 was furnished him to defray his traveling expenses. Thursday he was seen in Chicago and about the same time his brother went to Milwaukee. These coincidents have aroused suspicions—strong ones—that Tascott was aided in his escape, and one of the civil officers prominently identified with the prosecution said yesterday: "If one member of the Tascott family attempts to prove an alibi by perjury he will find himself implicated in the case quicker than he bargains for."

HOW HE DECLARED HIMSELF.

He Gave It Out that He Was a "Bad" Man—His Two Revolvers.

A few days before the murder an empty pocketbook was found near the pool table at the southwest end of the Garden City Billiard Hall. That afternoon Tascott, who had been sitting near the pool table watching a game, asked one of the players, a young man with whom he had a casual acquaintance, for the loan of his overcoat, saying he wanted to make a call and didn't want to wear his own, which was not of much account, while making the visit. "Well," said the young man, "I like your nerve. Why should I let you have my overcoat, when I only know you from having played a few games of pool with you?" Then, remembering the pocketbook and that Tascott had done a number of petty things in pool games and in making small bets with onlookers, the young man said: "I don't know anything about you, and have no idea what your racket is. What is it, anyway? Are you a pickpocket?"

"O," replied Tascott, with a sneer, "I don't know what I would pick a pocket for when I can blow a safe or rob a house."

This ended the conversation for the time being, but Tascott wanted the overcoat, and waited until the young man quit playing and then made another effort. He invited the young man to have a cigar, and when they had walked to the front end of the room, stepped to the safe, took out a box of cigars, selected a couple, handed one to the young man, and then replaced the box in the safe. Then they stepped to one side, and, as they did so, Tascott pulled out two silver-mounted Smith & Wesson revolvers, one with a pearl handle and the other with a black handle, which the young man took for gutta-percha. "That's the kind of man I am," said Tascott, with the air of a "real bad" individual, as he flashed the revolvers. He never had much of a chance to get the overcoat, and after displaying the revolvers he "got the shake." The young man to whom he showed the "guns" looked him over carefully and studied his every feature closely for a few minutes before leaving him and he says the police description is not quite accurate. "He had a little, thin mustache," said he; "just a few hairs, not more than you will see on most men's eyebrows, and if he would shave that off he would look like a young boy."

Theodore Kantzler of the Garden City Billiard Room said Tascott obtained permission to keep his cigars in the safe, the outside doors of which were open at all times of the day, until one of the bartenders got a tip that Tascott was a crook. Kantzler thinks that Tascott's object in buying the cigars and getting permission to keep them in the safe was solely to get points on the safe and try to break into it the first opportunity.

CLEVER NEW YORK POLICE,

Confident that Tascott Is Not the Real Murderer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The police of this city do not believe that Tascott, the supposed murderer of the Chicago millionaire, Snell, is in this city. What is more, they express grave doubts that he is the murderer. They think that his petty burglaries and the fact that he made a confidant of a comparative stranger after his crime preclude the possibility of his having committed the murder. The police believe that while the Chicago authorities are searching for Tascott the real murderer has made good his escape. None of the police authorities of this city have anything but a written description of Tascott. They have no photograph of him. While Inspector Byrnes declines to discuss the possible theories he may have of the Snell murder, other policemen of high rank do not hesitate to do so among themselves. The general impression seems to be that Tascott has been used as a catspaw by the real criminal. All that has thus far been published about his life shows, they declare, that he committed burglaries merely because he was a monomaniac on the subject of theft, but he at no time showed sufficient hardihood to kill any one. Tascott is thought by the New York police to know who the murderer is, and by his flight is endeavoring to attract attention to himself and so shield the real culprit. All that the Chicago police have thus far informed the newspapers about Tascott's habits, the police of this city say, would indicate that they are after the wrong man. There is also some disposition shown to censure the Chicago authorities for having made public all that they know about the crime. It will, it is thought at police headquarters, place them in a most unpleasant position after they have captured Tascott to find that they have wasted all the valuable time simply to explode a theory.

ANOTHER LOS ANGELES STORY.

Who Was the Young Man with the Beautiful "Sister"?

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Now comes the startling information that William Tascott, the Snell murderer, was seen in Los Angeles Thursday morning last, having arrived from San Francisco the previous day. He kept shady, lodging in a well-known disreputable resort in the suburbs, where he had been preceded by a woman calling herself Mrs. Tescourt and claiming William Tescourt as her brother. When the subject of Tascott's identity with Clark was broached the so-called Tescourt quickly left the city, and is believed to be in Lower California, across the border, with Detective Tyrrell of Chicago in pursuit. The proprietor of the disreputable resort above-mentioned, which is called Flag Cottage, persistently refused to allow his register to be seen, and, furthermore, denies that any such persons as William Tescourt and Mrs. Tescourt had ever been within his walls.

The Leaf River Yarn.

LEAF RIVER, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The report that William B. Tascott, who is charged with the murder of A. J. Snell, was seen and recognized in this town Saturday afternoon proves to be another of those peculiar cases of mistaken identity which give so much unnecessary trouble to the police authorities while engaged in clearing up sensational crimes. The young man is William L. Doty, formerly of Rockford and now of Chicago.

A Fairy Tale from Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Detective Moynihan, who says he knows young Tascott, the murderer of A. J. Snell, claims to have seen that individual in Omaha last night. He says Tascott attended the Eden Musée in the evening and was just leaving the building in a big crowd when he was recognized by Moynihan, but before the latter could push through the crowd and arrest him he had disappeared and no one has been able to obtain any trace of him since.

THE TARIFF BILL READY.

WHAT THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PROPOSE.

Wool, Lumber, Salt, and a Number of Chemicals on the Free List, a 20 Per Cent Cut on Sugar, and Abolition of the Tobacco Tax—The Illinois Dairymen Want Free Salt—Public-Printer Benedict Assaulted—Mr. Mason's Buncombe Resolution—Other Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Tariff bill will be reported to the full Committee on Ways and Means next Friday. It is practically finished now, though a meeting of the Democrats who have been framing it will be held tomorrow night to put on the finishing touches. The bill in its completed form will not differ materially from the outline given in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE two weeks ago. Wool, lumber, and salt will be added to the free list and so will a large number of chemicals. Coal and iron ore will not be made free on account of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia opposition. It is also hinted that coal is not added to the free list because the New-Englanders persist in standing out against tariff reform. If coal should be admitted duty free the New England people could get that commodity near at hand and much cheaper than now. It is not to be made free as a punishment for their opposition to general tariff reduction. The rate of duty on steel rails is to be reduced from $17 to $12 a ton, and on pig-iron from $7 to $5.20. Reductions on other metal schedules will be in about the same proportion. The specific duty on woolen manufactured goods is to be taken off to make up for putting wool on the free list, and the ad valorem duty will be reduced about 20 per cent on high grades of cloth, and more on the cheaper grades of woolen manufacture. Sugar gets a cut of 22 per cent, and the reductions of the tariff on cotton goods will take all told $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 from the revenues. The abolition of internal tax on all forms of tobacco, except cigars and cigarets, and the concessions to the moonshiners by taking the tax from fruit distillation will reduce the revenues from that source about $25,000,000 to $27,000,000. All told, the reductions provided for in the bill amount to about $75,000,000 or $80,000,000.

At a late hour tonight the condition of W. W. Corcoran, Washington's millionaire philanthropist, was unchanged. He was in about the same condition as during the day, and no serious results during the night were expected. The present illness results from a cold taken several weeks ago. His physician says that it is a form of senile bronchitis which frequently attacks persons of advanced age. He is able at times to clear his throat, but should he grow weaker this would no longer be possible. Yesterday he took no nourishment. Today he took a little milk punch and the juice of meat. This is the only form of food that is given him. He takes occasionally a little champagne. He sleeps most of the time, but when any one he knows comes in the room and speaks to him he rouses up and recognizes him. He is conscious, but seems to have lost the power of continuous thought. His granddaughter, Miss Lulu Eustis, arrived from New York this morning. She went at once to Mr. Corcoran's bedside and spoke to him. He knew her and greeted her pleasantly. He then said that he wanted to talk with her about certain matters. Then, after a pause, he began to talk on an entirely different subject. Yesterday his mind wandered a little and he imagined that he was dead. He said to one of his friends with whom he was conversing: "Why, here I am talking about my own funeral." These periods of mental wandering are rare and he has an intelligent idea of his condition and of what is going on about him. He surprises his friends and attendants by the exhibition of his strong vital powers, and while there is no confident hope that he will be able to overcome the growing weakness, yet his strength and will power are by no means exhausted.

There seems to be a tariff-reform sentiment among the dairymen of Illinois. Today free salt petitions from the citizens of Meredosia and Trenton were presented by Senator Cullom. They read as follows:

"We, the dairymen, dealers in and consumers of dairy products, respectfully petition your honorable body to remove the duty on foreign salt. The revenue derived from it is not needed by the Government, and the tariff does not protect nor have the effect to improve the quality of American salt, while the tax is a direct one on the leading dairymen of the country, who must have the best English salt to use in their butter and cheese. A salt trust has been proposed by the American manufacturers for further increasing this burden, and it would seem that the interests of the millions of consumers of salt—a necessity as much to the laborer as to the millionaire—should prevail as against the interest of a few score of manufacturers having, according to the last census, but 4,000 employés. A rebate is now given to fishermen and meat-packers on all goods exported that have been salted with foreign salt. This is a discrimination in their favor. We ask for no discrimination for our benefit, but respectfully petition your honorable body to remove forthwith the unnecessary tariff on salt which is now a burden upon the dairy interest, and by such removal to encourage the use of the best material and the production of the best dairy goods."

If reports be true a piece of Government furniture was broken at the Government Printing-Office last Saturday. The damage was caused by the Government property coming suddenly and violently against the body of Public-Printer Benedict while in the hands of Congressman Wise. By judicious efforts the particulars of the reported row between the Congressman and the Public Printer have been kept from the public, while the Government has quietly stood the loss by damage to its property. A young woman was recommended to Mr. Benedict for a place in the printing-office, so the story goes, and she went over to have an interview with him. Something said by the Public Printer did not please her and she reported it to the Virginia Congressman, who himself paid a visit to Mr. Benedict. There he repeated what the young woman had told him, and said in plain words that she lied. The Congressman had confidence in the girl's story. He also objected to the Public Printer's charge that she told a lie, and, without waiting to argue the matter further, used a chair that was conveniently near in a vigorous way over the body of the Nation's boss typesetter. The next time there may be occasion to defend the printer on the floor of the House Mr. Wise will not be one of the members who will perform that service.

Mr. Mason today introduced a buncombe resolution that will not be given the serious consideration which his measures have heretofore received. The preamble of the document sets forth that competition with convict-contract labor is injurious to free laborers and calls attention to the fact that some of the States have passed constitutional amendments prohibiting the contracting of labor in prisons. The resolution then requests the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to compel the States which have not abolished the convict-contract system to sell the convict-made goods within their own borders. Of course no one seriously believes that such legislation would be passed by Congress or would be sustained by the courts if passed. Mr. Mason himself seems to admit that. No one would have been surprised if some one like John J. O'Neill or Frank Lawler had introduced such a resolution, but there is some surprise that Mr. Mason should father it.

Mr. Crain's amendment to the Constitution providing for the meeting of a new Congress the first Monday in January following its election is likely to pass the House when it be called up, unless the men who wanted inauguration-day changed from March 4 to April 30 wreak their revenge by voting against it. The latter proposition was the subject of a long debate today, and was defeated, partly on the ground that this would make a bad matter worse by simply making the terms of Congressmen begin two months later than now. There was a strong sentiment running through the debate in favor of Mr. Crain's amendment. Possibly there may be a compromise in the end by which the President will be inaugurated April 30, but Congress will meet the first Monday in January each year.

One of the Maryland Congressmen had a singular and embarrassing experience in the public reception-room of the House the other day. The Maryland member, politely responding to a card sent in to his desk, walked into the reception-room. The sender of the card came up to him, a fine-looking woman of agreeable address verging on to middle age and with a companion somewhat younger. The member, after acknowledging her salutation, waited a moment for her to state her business with him. She said nothing but gazed earnestly into his face. He then said: "Madam, what can I do for you?" To this she replied: "O. I don't want you to do anything for me. I just want to look at you; you are so pretty." Continuing she said: "Where is Mr.——," mentioning the name of one of his colleagues; "he is pretty, too; bring him out; I want to look at him, too." As soon as possible the member withdrew from this embarrassing scene and made mighty good time back to his seat. He was utterly at a loss to know the meaning of such strange conduct, but on inquiry was reassured to ascertain that the woman was of disordered intellect but perfectly inoffensive, and well known as an habitué of the Capitol.

Senator Farwell introduced the memorial of the directors of the Board of Trade in favor of legislation which will compel the branding of compound lard. The memorial sets forth the practices of the cotton-seed men which it is claimed are injuring the legitimate trade abroad. Senator Palmer, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, said today that if the Board of Trade wanted a hearing on the subject it could send representatives here Feb. 29. He had not been notified that such was the wish of the organization, but would give time for a hearing that day, which will probably be the last one before the committee decides what legislation, if any, it will recommend.

Mr. Bacon, Chairman of the House Committee on Manufactures, which has been charged with the duty of investigating "trusts" under the amended Mason resolution, is now in New York looking for information. The committee has found some difficulty in finding a way of exploring this new field of Congressional inquiry. It has practically to blaze the way. When Mr. Bacon returns the latter part of this week he will lay his information before the committee, and the examination of witnesses will at once begin.

The fight over lard adulteration will be transferred from the Senate to the House Committee on Agriculture Wednesday. George H. Webster, representing Armour & Co., came in tonight from Chicago, and others will be here tomorrow. The discussion before the House committee will take about the same range it did before a similar body in the Senate, though it is claimed on the part of the refined lard men that they have some new points that will let in more light on the fight being made against their products.

E. L. Cronkrite of Freeport came here tonight ostensibly to help Chicago capture the Democratic Convention. He was accompanied by J. W. Potter, editor of the Rock Island *Argus*. Mr. Potter says he is on the same mission as his friend Cronkrite. Potter, however, is a candidate for the Rock Island post-office and Cronkrite is his friend. They are here to see what can be done to secure Potter's appointment and hoped that their mission would not be discovered. The Rock Island office will become vacant July 4.

Sterling, Ill., wants a public building which will cost $100,000, and Mr. Henderson today introduced a bill to appropriate the money for it. This is not the first time that this growing city in Western Illinois has applied for a public building; but, with bills already pending appropriating nearly $30,000,000 for work of this sort in various parts of the country, the outlook for getting it does not seem any better now than in the past.

C. R. Matson, Chicago's big Sheriff, reached Washington tonight. He is here to see the sights, this being his first visit to the Capital. Prof. Freeman of Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, is also making a visit here.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Conflicting Statements as to Where "Little Phil" First Saw Light.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Andrew McCabe, who was referred to by John Cudahy of Chicago as having satisfied him that Gen. Sheridan was born in Ireland, was seen at his home this evening. Mr. McCabe is a brother of L. S. McCabe, who has been drawn into the controversy over Gen. Sheridan's birthplace. He holds a responsible position with Plankinton & Co.

"I have no desire to be drawn into the controversy," said Mr. McCabe. "In fact, my brother and myself feel keenly that any such question has got into the press, although neither of us ever hesitated in saying that Gen. Sheridan was born in Ireland when asked about it by a friend. However, since the present controversy has begun I have written Gen. Sheridan explaining the accidental publicity given to the matter, and assuring him that it was through no animosity on our part. It could not be, as we have always maintained the most friendly feeling for the General and the rest of the family, and it is certainly a painful matter to us both since so many contradictory statements have been made. My brother's statement about the General having been born in Ireland I am satisfied is absolutely true. While personally I have no recollection of his having lived in Ireland, as I was too young at the time of the Sheridans' emigration, yet from hearing the frequent recitals by the older members of our family in connection with their leaving, the names of the children, the fact of the embryo General's existence as of the family when they left Ireland became firmly fixed in my mind. There were three children in the family, and Phil was the second oldest."

"How do you account for his mother's statement that he was born in Ohio?"

"I feel bad for the old lady, but I think she was obliged to make it to substantiate her son's statement to gain his admission to West Point."

Mr. McCabe said it had ought to be little trouble to find the record of Gen. Sheridan's birth in Ireland, and if it became necessary he thonght that people much older than himself could be found who would make affidavit to the General having been born there.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Thomas McCabe of this city, stonecutter and marble-dealer, is a cousin of Gen. Philip Sheridan. McCabe's mother and the General's father are sister and brother. Mr. McCabe's recollection is that Gen. Sheridan was born in Somerset, O., although not being positive on this point. He says the claim of the General that Albany, N. Y., is his birthplace may be correct, but as to Sheridan having been born in Ireland, he knows there is no evidence whatever to base such a report upon. Mr. McCabe says that Sheridan's oldest brother, Patrick, whom he often met, was born in Ireland, but all the other children are natives of the United States.

The Sheridan family emigrated from County Cavan, Ireland, on the border of Meath, in 1829, eleven years before the McCabe family came to this country. The families have not mingled much together on account of the long distance separating them, but as to the American nativity of Gen. Sheridan Mr. McCabe says there can be no question. Mr. McCabe and Gen. Sheridan met in Milwaukee a few years ago and pleasantly recalled old family reminiscences.

AN EVENING'S MERRYMAKINGS.

Literary Club's Banquet—Ghosts Sold to the Highest Bidder.

Concordia Lodge, No. 9, I. O. K. & L. of H. gave an entertainment and dance last evening at Anchor Hall, Paulina and Indiana streets.

The Young Men's Association of the Church of the Redeemer held its second annual banquet at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Elizabeth street, last evening. Covers were laid for sixty. The Florentine Mandolin Quartet furnished music.

A number of ghostly figures clothed in white "Mother Hubbards" flitted in and among the merry crowd of dancers at Martine's last night, on the occasion of a "phantom ball" given under the auspices of the First Society of Spiritualists. In the course of the evening a "sale of wives" was the source of much amusement. When supper-time and unmasking arrived things looked queer for one or two of the purchasers, who had paid a premium for the wrong girl.

THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL

THE METROPOLIS OF THE EAST BEING OVERSHADOWED BY CHICAGO.

New York Merchants Openly Acknowledge that Their City Is Losing Ground Before the Advance of Its Western Rival—Railroad Discrimination Held as the Cause—Josef Hofmann's Retirement from Public Performances—His Health Breaking Down.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Produce Exchange has lost faith in the trunk line railroad Presidents. Such was the testimony of a meeting held in the call-room amphitheatre today, and a noble meeting it was, not only because it was the largest ever held by the exchange, but the most earnest. Five hundred strong faces reflected the indignation of the speakers, who told of the discriminations that have disastrously reduced New York's business importance, and 500 voices were as one in voting money to prosecute the offending companies. The discrimination was in these rates: Chicago to Liverpool, 30 cents per 100; Chicago to New York, 33 cents per 100.

The history of the trouble was recited in the report of the Committee on Through Freight Discrimination that was appointed last September. J. H. Herrick was Chairman of the committee. The report told how the committee had called upon the trunk line Presidents and had received profuse promises; how they appealed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and received a copy of the rules of procedure; and, finally, how they made application to the Central Traffic Association and were rewarded with courteous treatment. The Commissioners, admitting the power of the commission to investigate, have declared that they deemed it best that their action should be invoked by a formal complaint. The committee therefore recommends that the Board of Managers appropriate a sum not exceeding $5,000 for the purpose of employing counsel to bring a formal complaint before the Commissioners, and that a public meeting be called that the members of the exchange, the citizens of the City and State of New York in general, and the public press may be aroused to the danger to every commercial interest of the sea board which the continuation of this evil is sure to entail. The appropriation was formally voted. Commenting on the report, one of the committee said: "We are doing far less business than of old in New York, and it is because the railroads are discriminating against us."

Mr. Greenby read a letter from a Chicago correspondent saying: "We cannot do any business with New York now, for Liverpool is nearer Chicago. The Liverpool rate on grain is 23 cents; the New York rate 27½ cents. How long will your trunk lines continue the suicidal policy?"

Ex-President J. H. Herrick said: "No more important subject was ever before the exchange. The practice of the railroads amounts to paying a subsidy." Mr. Herrick said that he had been informed that the through ocean rate had been applied to the advantage of favored merchants in this city. In such cases the shipments had been "to New York or a market," and he thought it probable that imports were being shipped West under a similar arrangement.

During the meeting it was announced that the trunk lines had already done away with the discriminating rates, but it seemed to be the sentiment of all present that the trunk lines were not to be trusted in the matter, for they had restored rates once before for a season because pressure was brought to bear.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S CASE.

The Boy Pianist's Health Said to Be Breaking Down.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Henry E. Abbey was away from home when little Josef Hofmann's father wrote him Saturday night that the lad could not appear in public any longer, and it was not until this morning that the manager received his notification. Of course it was a great blow to him, and he at once consulted his attorney and determined, it is said, to bring suit against Casimir Hofmann, the father, for $57,500 for breach of contract. The Hofmanns left the Windsor Hotel this forenoon and went to the residence of a friend at No. 125 East Twenty-seventh street. There the facts as related were confirmed by the boy himself and by his parents. Mrs. Hofmann said that the boy's health was gradually breaking down under the strain of the large number of concerts he had been giving. They had firmly resolved not to have him appear in public again, and he was going back to Europe in five or six weeks, and would then complete his education. She was very sorry that the concerts would have to be given up, but there was no help for it. It was a question of her boy's life, and she did not want to jeopardize it. He was worn out with work. He was becoming nervous. The mother said that Josef would not play again either this season or next, and in not less than five years, perhaps longer. During the conversation Josef was at work painting a bunch of forget-me-nots. He moves in a nervous way and seems to be completely tired out. He looks as if he had been taxed beyond his strength.

Dr. S. Baruch, one of the physicians at the New York Juvenile Asylum, who examined Josef Hofmann last Thursday at the request of Casimir Hofmann, says the boy is suffering from a bladder trouble caused by the nervous condition of his system. The disease is not uncommon among children. Today Josef was examined, it is said, by Drs. Sayre, Flint, Baruch, and McLean Hamilton. Mr. Abbey was present. Marcus M. Mayer hinted that "boodle" had been used to bring about the father's decision. Hofmann had received over $20,000 for his concerts. Dr. Sayre agrees with Dr. Baruch that the boy "is not going to die or break up."

The father has been served with a written notice to produce the boy at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow at the Windsor for the purpose of giving a concert at Worcester, Mass. Tomorrow the medical men will consult again and give their opinions.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

A Man Who Was Listed by the New York Society as "Unworthy" Sues for Libel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Charity Organization Society, of which Charles D. Kellogg is the working head, has been sued for $25,000 damages for libel by Bertram Hugh Fitzhugh Howell, who says he was at one time a banker in this city and failed in business. He charges that the society "blacklisted" him. The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, who attacked the society at the diocesan meeting of the Episcopal Church a fortnight ago has opened war upon the society from his pulpit. Mr. Howell is a man whom Dr. De Costa befriended, and is the one whose case provoked the unexpected attack that Dr. De Costa made upon the society at the diocesan meeting. The basis of Howell's suit is that while he never applied to the society for aid, the officers of the society went out of their way to attack his character and impugn his motives, and caused his name and that of his wife's to be printed in the secret "monthly bulletin" issued by the Charity Organization Society as not being worthy of assistance. Howell brought suit for damages, and the summons and complaint were served upon Mr. Kellogg and the officers of the society last week.

A RICH YOUNG MAN'S DEMISE.

Death of John Travers, Who Was Left a Fortune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—John Travers, the eldest son of the late William R. Travers, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Maria L. Travers, No. 3 Thirty-eighth street, last night, of general paresis. John Travers was 37 years old. When his father died in the Bermuda Islands last March John was made one of the executors of the estate. In October last Mrs. Travers made an application in the Surrogate Court that her son John be removed from the executorship because he was of unsound mind. Nov. 22 he was declared to be demented and incapable of taking care of himself and his property. He inherited about $300,000, mainly his share in the estate left by his father.

ACCUSING A LABOR LEADER.

Women Prefer Charges Against the President of the Weavers' Union.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—There was a dramatic incident at yesterday's session of the Central Labor Union in Clarendon Hall. A committee of ten women, carpet-weavers, who had been employed in Higgins' carpet factory and at present members of the Freedom Labor Club, and who were either discharged from the factory because of their loyalty or struck to have their brothers and sisters reinstated, were admitted to seats on the platform. The credentials of the Freedom Club had been presented and rejected at previous sessions of the Central Union and the committee was given the privilege of the floor to state the case. They charged John Morrison, the President of the National Progressive Carpet-Weavers' Association, with a long series of offenses, and one of the committee, a woman, pointing her finger at Morrison, who was present, said with much feeling: "That man, because he could not violate my sister's honor, had her blacklisted in the factory, and she a widow with five children." This statement created a profound sensation, and a committee of 100, representing each trade section, was appointed to investigate.

A LAWYER'S HARD LINES.

Sued for Breach of Promise Without a Cent to Meet It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The inability of Lawyer R. Stewart Willis of Brooklyn to properly distinguish between the formation of the capital letters "T" and "L" in addressing his love missives to Miss Ingersoll of Washington, Va., is the cause of his trouble, which takes the shape of a $50,000 breach-of-promise suit, in which the question is whether it was Miss Tillie or Miss Lillie that Mr. Willis promised to marry. Now Mr. Willis has got into further trouble from his failure to make another fine distinction—namely: the difference between just enough hard liquor and too much of a good thing. In consequence of this he is nursing his head in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, where Justice Walsh sent him today for ten days for being helplessly drunk on Flatbush avenue yesterday afternoon. He looked seedy before the Justice and dolefully confessed that he had not a cent in his shabby clothes, much less $50,000 for Tillie or Lillie. It was his sixth appearance. While Willis was sobering up in jail Miss Tillie Ingersoll's lawyer was in the Supreme Court trying to have the defendant's demand for a bill of particulars stricken out in her breach-of-promise case. Judge Pratt said he thought the motion absurd, but he reserved his decision.

"THE WORLD'S" EDITOR'S EYESIGHT.

Mr. Pulitzer Said to Be in Danger of Becoming Blind.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—It is announced that Joseph Pulitzer of the *World* is suffering with a malady which seriously threatens his sight. He has been under treatment for several months with a disease of the eyes, or of the nervous organization upon which the eyes are dependent, and the results of treatment have not been so far of a kind to encourage a hope of a speedy recovery, or even to exclude the possibility of a more or less complete loss of vision. Mr. Pulitzer is in Southern California.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Preparations for the Funeral Ceremonies in New York of Gen. Paez.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Government of Venezuela having determined to remove the body of Gen. José Antonio Paez from its present resting-place in this city, a representative and influential committee of citizens is arranging to give the obsequies a character befitting the occasion in honor of the hero, patriot, soldier, and statesman, who was Commander-in-Chief of the army and three times President of the Republic, his last term being from 1861 to 1863. Gen. Paez was honored in life by the Administration of President Fillmore and by the Cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and was decorated by Louis Philippe of France. He also received marks of esteem from King William IV. of England, and from Sweden and Norway. It is proposed by the committee to invite the National, State, and Municipal Governments to participate in the funeral ceremonies and cortége with which they purpose to mark the occasion.

ACCEPTING PRINCETON'S PRESIDENCY.

Dr. Patton, President-elect of Princeton College, has handed his letter of acceptance of the Presidency to the trustees, and it is likely that he will be inaugurated at the commencement exercises in June next.

MRS. LANGTRY SUDDENLY TAKEN ILL.

Confined to Her Car by Neuralgia of the Heart—Dr. Irwin Here.

There was a forlorn air about the parlor-car La-Lee as it lay huddled up last night in the yard of the Union Depot. It was all on one side, all disheveled, all disordered. On the rear platform there was a dreary litter of empty champagne cases; and on the front platform there hung before the door a red plush sign, "Not at Home."

"La-Lee" was not at home. "La-Lee" is Winnebago for "flirt," and some of Mrs. Langtry's friends thought the name became her and conferred it upon her. And in fact at the present time she was in no mood either to flirt or to occupy herself with any diversion at all. She was ill with neuralgia of the heart, complicated with rheumatism, and she lay in her little sleeping-room, which looks like a ship's cabin, tossing restlessly under the coverlet of violet silk.

"Yes," she said, wearily, "I am really ill. I was ill all last week and found it difficult to act. But I thought it would pass."

"Why did you telegraph for Dr. Irwin?"

"I wanted to be ready in case of need. I was fairly well yesterday. Charles Coghlan and some friends came to supper. They will tell you I was in good spirits all the time and had no thought of this collapse."

"When did Dr. Irwin come?"

"This morning. He said at once that I was overworked: 'Very much run down,' were his words. He also said there were symptoms of neuralgia of the heart. These developed about 6:30 this evening. I was dressing for the theatre, over there by the looking-glass, when I suddenly felt giddy, staggered back, and said: 'Send for Dr. Irwin, I am very ill!' Then I lay on the bed until the doctor came. He at once wrote the following certificate:

THE CAR "LA-LEA."—This is to certify that Mrs. Langtry is so ill that it is impossible for her to appear at the theatre this evening. She has just attempted to dress, contrary to my advice, and fainted. I now consider it my duty to insist on absolute quiet for the present.

J. A. IRWIN, M. D.

7:15 p. m., 20th February, 1888.

Mrs. Langtry's acting manager, Mr. George Keogh, was as much astonished as the officers of the theatre when the news was received at 7 o'clock that Mrs. Langtry could not appear. The next hour was spent in dismissing those who had come to see the actress play the part of Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons."

"Is Mrs. Langtry seriously ill?" was asked of Mr. Keogh.

"Not at all," he replied. "It is only a sudden faintness, and we expect that she will be able to play tomorrow night, and we are now selling tickets for that performance. Last season, if you remember, she was unable to play the first night of her engagement, but after that quickly recovered."

"Then it is not heart trouble?"

"I do not think so. Her chief symptom is that she is seized with dizziness on leaving her bed, and is unable for a time to control herself. She will probably be as well as ever tomorrow."

"Has not worry about her father's condition affected her?"

"Likely. She receives cablegrams once or twice a day from London where Dean Le Breton, her father, is at present undergoing a dangerous surgical operation. He is not expected to live more than two weeks."

Besides her father's illness Mrs. Langtry has been worried by a dozen little matters since she came to Chicago. She has consulted lawyers here about suing Col. W. D. Mann, who accepted her commission to build "La-Lee," and then left her to settle with Harlan and Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del. Then there was Mr. Barrymore's regretted departure for New York and the trouble with Nadège Dorée, who played the maid in "As in a Looking-Glass."

Dr. Irving remained with Mrs. Langtry until 10 o'clock last evening. An hour later he said to a reporter at the Grand Pacific:

"I received two or three telegrams from Mrs. Langtry Saturday urging me to come and attend her. Sunday morning I started, and at 10 this morning I arrived here and went directly to Mrs. Langtry's car. She is troubled with a cardiac affection—neuralgia of the heart. She has had attacks of it before. While Mrs. Langtry is not a delicate woman the life she has been living has worn upon her. Her part in 'As in a Looking-Glass' was very exhausting. I advised Mrs. Langtry not to appear tonight, but she insisted that she was strong enough, and at 7 o'clock the carriage came to the car. As Mrs. Langtry was preparing to leave the car she fainted. Her maid assisted her to her bed. I was just outside the car at the time. Mrs. Langtry regained consciousness in a minute or two, but she is weak and ought not to exert herself for a day or two."

"Will she be able to play tomorrow night [tonight]?"

"I do not think she will."

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RINCETON'S PRESIDENCY.

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SEEKING A CANDIDATE.

GRESHAM CAN CARRY INDIANA AND UNITE THE PARTY.

A Plain Statement of the Judge's Qualifications—Appointment of a New Lincoln Park Commissioner—Local-Option Elections in Michigan—Williams Will Fight It Out with Townshend—Ohio's Republican State Convention Called.

Delphi (Ind.) *Journal:* Mr. Blaine's letter has stirred the sea of politics to its depths. Republicans everywhere accept as sincere and final the great chieftain's letter, and are already turning their attention elsewhere. Now that Mr. Blaine is out of the race the man who is selected as the next standard-bearer of the party must represent the calm, deliberate judgment and pure wisdom of the Republicans of the country. The next nominee, if he be successful, must not only present in his character those qualifications that awaken admiration and enthusiasm, but he must be able to draw to one common centre the Republicans of the country, some of whom have been scattered and estranged. As Mr. Blaine said in his letter, the nominee must represent harmony. He must be a man of broad strength. He must be a brave, courageous man. He must be a man who can carry not only Indiana but the great State of New York. He must be just such a man as Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, the distinguished Indianian, whose name is a synonym for integrity, ability, and fearlessness, and who could carry both Indiana and the Empire State.

We are told that for "supreme party reasons" Indiana Republicans should, regardless of their own convictions, drop all else and throw their entire strength to Gen. Harrison. Gen. Harrison was a gallant soldier, a splendid lawyer, a good Senator, and a fearless and powerful campaigner, but the *Journal* believes that his strength in Indiana is with the politicians and not with the people. True, it is said that he came near being returned to the Legislature when the State was infamously gerrymandered against him, but every editor and every other worker in that campaign knows the diplomacy and strategy resorted to to make believe that there was "no show on earth of a Republican going to the United States Senate when the State was gerrymandered so that there was a clear majority of forty-six against him on joint ballot." The demand that he and he alone receive recognition from Indiana at the National Convention is the culmination of a systematic course pursued by the chief Republican organ of the State and the politicians at the State Capital. We believe that Gen. Gresham is stronger before the people of Indiana than Gen. Harrison, and if the opinion of the press and people in other States is any criterion he is certainly stronger throughout the country.

The *Journal* is opposed to dropping Gen. Gresham because it believes the judgment of the Republicans of the Union should be carefully considered and heeded. We are opposed to dropping him, because in a National campaign he would prove a tower of strength in the thirty-eight States. He has every element of force and power. A campaign with him would be another Garfield campaign, one of sense, sentiment, and enthusiasm. In him we have a pure, genuine American of royal blood, blood made quick and pure by single-handed battles with poverty in childhood and youth, by gallant and fearless service for his country in early manhood, and by broad and wise conduct as a jurist and statesman in late years. From a poor farmer's boy he arose to be one of the chief advisers to the President of the United States. In 1861 he hastened to the front as Captain of volunteers. At 27 years of age he was in command of a regiment. At 29 he was full Brigadier-General in charge of a division under that intrepid commander, Sherman. He fell in battle while leading his division, and will carry that terrible wound with him to the grave. His gallant service attracted the attention of Gen. Grant, and the friendship it awakened was only broken by the death of that grand old soldier. After the war Gen. Gresham led what was considered a forlorn hope in two Congressional campaigns in the New Albany district against overwhelming odds, but was only defeated by fraud, violence, and crime. He battled for party and principle, and in those two campaigns his personal courage and daring were in no weaker degree tested than in the war against Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. He carried his courage, honesty, integrity, and ability with him to the Cabinet of President Arthur, and no man, with his opportunities, ever made a better impression on the minds of the great men of the country. His broad, liberal, statesman-like career gave him the broad mark of distinction which ability, capacity, and fitness alone can give. This is why we hear expressions from the East and West, North and South, which unite in the statement that "Everybody concedes that Gresham could be elected." Notwithstanding there has been an organized effort to pull him down to build up others in this State, Mr. Gresham has grown with the rank and file of the party in Indiana, and the general admiration that is felt for him in all parties and among all classes would, at the slightest excuse, burst into the wildest enthusiasm.

Gresham could carry Indiana with a whirl, and he could do more. He could carry New York. In the Empire State he is a general favorit with all factions. Far-sighted politicians assert with confidence that he could reclaim New York State. If, with the Cleveland and Hill factions in that State, Republican success there is out of the question, why is not defeat in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware a foregone conclusion? The talk of conceding New York to the Democracy is not only bad politics, it is the sheerest idiocy. Indiana's candidate should be the man who is strongest not only in Indiana but in all the other doubtful States. This man is undoubtedly Gen. Gresham. He has wisdom without conceit, is courageous but not reckless, firm but not arbitrary. He has character, experience, and ability. He is the only man who has ever had the nerve to strike Jay Gould between the eyes and stagger him. He is a man of the people, has always been for the people, and, if nominated, would be elected by the people. For "supreme party reasons" the country over the Republicans of Indiana should push forward the true, the loyal, the brave Gresham.

GALENA'S CANDIDATE.

R. H. McClellan Suggested to Head the Republican State Ticket.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—It is being suggested by some of the party leaders in this section that should it be necessary to nominate a new candidate for Governor at the next Republican convention ex-State Senator R. H. McClellan of this city would be a most wise selection and one that would be heartily indorsed by the members of his party wherever he is known. Mr. McClellan has served several terms in the House and Senate of the General Assembly, and held the position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the latter body. He has long been President of the First National Bank of Galena, one of the oldest and soundest financial institutions in the State. He is a lawyer by profession and has served as attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad for many years. Mr. McClellan is about 60 years old, of fine, commanding personal appearance, and is one of the best-educated men in the State. He was an early and intimate friend of Gen. Grant, and was largely instrumental in securing the latter his first military appointment under Gov. Yates in 1861.

LOCAL OPTION IN MICHIGAN.

Result of the Various Elections on the Question Yesterday.

ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Lenawee County is close upon the question of local option. The wet majority is twenty-three, with eight towns to hear from. Five of these three are strongly prohibition. An official count will probably be necessary. This city gives 761 wet majority.

NEWAYGO, Mich., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The fourteen precincts heard from give a dry majority of 56. The eight towns yet to be heard from are presumedly dry. The county will give about 300 dry majority. The weather is stormy and the vote light.

HOWELL, Mich., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Local option was carried in this county today by 1,300 majority, a gain of 300 over the amendment vote of last spring. It was a cold, stormy day, and a light vote was polled.

IONIA, Mich., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Owing to the stormy weather the vote on local option was light. Less than half a full vote was polled. This city goes dry by 192 majority, carrying every precinct. The city and four townships give 1,385 dry and 375 wet, indicating a majority of 2,500 in the county.

CLEVELAND'S INTENTIONS.

No Truth in the Rumor that Large Sums Were Laid that He Would Not Run.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The story of a secret-service man just from Washington who is betting large sums of money with Pat Lyons, the warmest backer with money that Mr. Cleveland has in the city, as well as with others, that President Cleveland will issue a letter declining to run a second time has very little foundation. It is true that a secret-service man is here fresh from Washington, but Lyons has not seen him, nor did he know of his arrival. The secret-service man is not betting sums large or small that Mr. Cleveland will issue a letter declining to run or announcing his intention to run for a second term. A short time since a man from a neighboring village who is somewhat of a sport and a bit of a politician, offered to bet $10 that Cleveland would decline to run. Lyons took him, and with another Buffalonian Pat has a bet of a box of cigars on the same thing.

ACTIVITY IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

All the Delegates to the National Convention Will Be Selected at Dayton.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The official call for the Ohio State Republican Convention to be held at Dayton April 18 and 19 will appear tomorrow. Under the apportionment agreed upon the body will consist of 713 delegates. Delegates to the National Republican Convention in June will be selected by the various districts at the State Convention instead of at preliminary district conventions held previously as has heretofore been the custom. This change is made for several reasons, the most prominent of which is that, under the old rule, Senator Sherman by the aid of Republican Congressmen would have been more easily enabled to select delegates favorable to his candidacy, as they would have controlled the districts in a measure. Under the present arrangement this plan cannot be so certainly carried out.

The arrangements for the coming Blaine banquet and speech-making are going on rapidly, March 5 having been fixed upon as the date. Letters and telegrams favorable to the project are pouring in upon the projectors from all parts of the State indorsing the movement.

MR. BLAINE'S SINCERITY.

New York Republicans Evidently Have Full Faith in It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Republican Club had fun tonight. Senator Hiscock didn't put in an appearance as was expected, but compensated for his absence by sending a letter saying he was prevented from attending the meeting by official business. Col. John A. Grow astounded the club by introducing and asking for the adoption of resolutions in reference to James G. Blaine's recent letter declining to be a candidate for Presidential nomination. The preamble indulged in generous praise of Mr. Blaine and the resolutions regretted the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine's name from the list of Presidential candidates to be presented to the National Republican Convention, but declared "that if the crisis present itself his party and the country demand his services." The resolutions met with a determined opposition, and were referred to a committee who substituted others reciting the virtues and greatness of Mr. Blaine, declaring that he will carry with him to private life the love and respect of his party. These were adopted.

GENERAL POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Williams-Townshend Fight May Continue Through the Election.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—J. R. Williams, although defeated by 450 to 75 in Hardin County last Saturday, is going to make some speeches in Gallatin County this week and fight Townshend at his own home. The primaries will come off next Saturday and the vote will be almost unanimous for Townshend. Williams has plenty of energy and is wealthy, but he is making a losing fight, which will soon degenerate into a broad farce, if in truth it has not been so from the start. Yarnell of Jefferson has withdrawn in favor of Townshend, which leaves no contestant but Williams now in the field. There has never been as bitter a campaign. The Williams men charge Townshend with downright corruption in various instances and say that the fight is Democracy against Townshendism and that if nominated he cannot be elected. These charges are also made by several Williams papers, which in effect, declare that they will not fall into line and praise Townshend as heretofore.

Ohio's Tally-Sheet Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 20.—Three unimportant witnesses were examined in the tally-sheet forgery cases today. Nothing beyond a rehearsal was developed on either side. The defense has indicated they will close in two or three days.

Hardin's Democratic Delegates.

ELIZABETH, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Hardin County met in mass convention in this city last Saturday, and instructed for M. C. Crawford for Judge of the First Supreme Judicial District, R. W. Townshend for Congressman, and J. H. B. Renfro for member of the State Board of Equalization.

TOOK A TARIFF VOTE.

Senators Placed on Record on a Timely Topic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia was taken from the calendar in the Senate today for consideration. An amendment (prepared by the committee) having been reached requiring the rails to be of American manufacture, Mr. Edmunds suggested informally and in a low tone of voice that that was in opposition to the President's message and at variance with all the principles of the Administration. It was formally opposed by Mr. Vance as unusual in a bill of this character and altogether absurd. Mr. Edmunds, in order to have the votes of Senators placed on the record on this indirect tariff question, demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and the amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 17—as follows:

YEAS.

Blair,
Brown,
Chace,
Chandler,
Davis,
Dawes,
Edmunds,
Farwell,
Frye,
Gorman,
Hiscock,
Hoar,
Manderson,
Mitchell,
Morrill,
Paddock,
Palmer,
Platt,
Plumb,
RIDDLEBERGER,
Spooner,
Stanford,
Stewart,
Stockbridge—25.

NAYS.

Bate,
Blackburn,
Call,
Daniel,
Eustis,
George,
Gibson,
Hampton,
Harris,
Hearst,
Hugh,
Reagan,
Vance,
Vest,
Walthall,
Wilson (Md)—17

[RECAPITULATION—Republicans in italic, Democrats in roman, Independents in small caps. Yeas—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 2; Independent, 1. Nays—Republicans, 0; Democrats, 17.]

Among the pairs announced were the following: Cullom with Gray, Evarts with Morgan, Hale with Beck. The bill, which was about half completed, was laid aside informally.

STREET-CAR MEN DISSATISFIED.

They Claim that an Agreement Has Not Been Kept—Mr. Gompers' Lecture.

The street-car men employed on the Hyde Park extension of the cable railroad claim that their request for a revised time schedule has been ignored, and several meetings have been held at which the matter has been discussed. The grip-car men complain that they are allowed no time between trips. The round trip occupies one hour and fifty-two minutes, for which the men receive 56 cents. They demand that the time be made an even two hours, at 30 cents an hour, which will give them eight minutes' rest at the south end of the line. Superintendent Holmes has been waited upon several times, but as yet no agreement has been reached.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was greeted by an audience of over 2,000 people last night in West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, assembled to hear his address on the advantages of trades unions. Robert Swallow, President of the Chicago Trades Union, occupied the chair. The meeting was called to order by Thomas J. Morgan.

THE DAWN OF DESOLATION

[*Continued from first page.*]

release old man Murray, but he was pinned by the head and hips in such a manner that he could not be moved. His cries were piteous, and the flames crept upon him and literally roasted him to death. At midnight the streets are deserted save by a few watchmen who patrol the streets and clamber over the débris, which has been only partially cleared from the walks or propped up by beams.

All day long the funeral tramp has been heard through the city, and every little while a body of men passed down the street carrying the remains to the home of a friend to await burial. As yet no arrangement has been made for a general funeral. Some of the bodies have been taken to other towns and some into the country.

CARING FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

Efforts of Physicians and Outsiders to Provide for the Dead and Dying.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—Steps are now being taken to give a public funeral tomorrow to all who have not yet been buried or taken away. As soon as the injured were removed from the ruins they were conveyed to their homes or to the Supreme Court room, which was quickly fitted up as a hospital. All the physicians of the town were soon in active service, and by 10 o'clock they were reinforced by many from neighboring towns, who have devoted themselves assiduously to the duty before them. Mr. Watson of the local force and Dr. Owen of Evansville, Ind., acted as heads of the surgical department. They learn from their efficient corps that the patients are generally doing well, though there are eight or ten who cannot recover. The cases of neglect through oversight has been rare, and all such are due to the carelessness of friends not calling for assistance at headquarters.

Three of the Jones children (colored) were cared for as soon as taken from the ruins, but the physicians in charge left them for a few minutes and on returning found that they had been carried away. They were laid out in the commons on mattresses and well covered with comforters, and this afternoon were discovered as they were left. They did not complain of exposure and as the covering was warm and the day charming no harm resulted. Examination of their wounds found them to be desperately injured, and on two of them amputation of a limb was found to be necessary. The other was hurt about the hip and had received internal injuries. As soon as the extent of the disaster was realized at distant points floods of letters and telegrams were received asking about friends. Among these messages also were offers of assistance, and before night donations exceeding $1,200 in cash had been telegraphed and promises for much more.

The Supreme Court House has been turned into a hospital and the wounded are constantly being carried there for treatment. It presents a scene of busy though solemn activity. Doctors from neighboring towns have responded nobly, and many have been here assisting our local physicians. Their help has been of great value. Evansville, Centralia, and Nashville responded to the call for help in subduing the flames and the fire is all out now, thanks to their efforts. The Knights of Pythias Lodge met this morning and donated $100 for the sufferers, and the Odd-Fellows have given $150 and are going to provide for their members out of the lodge funds. The Odd-Fellows give the use of their hall to all lodges free of charge.

Thousands of people from all quarters have been in town today viewing the ruins. Every train brought crowds of people, all anxious to see the effect of the cyclone. Miss Mary Westbrook was buried today. Every hour a stretcher could be seen conveyed along in solemn silence with a new victim upon it.

FACING THE SITUATION.

Citizens and Officials of the Desolated Town Manfully Prepare to Help Themselves.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—The Mayor filled his place admirably, and in short order had called for assistance from neighboring towns. Fire-engines and physicians were wanted, and Centralia, Ashley, Nashville, and Evansville responded generously and quickly. The citizens threw open their houses to the homeless, and their bedrooms became hospitals, while the worthy matrons became expert nurses. What was left of the Supreme Court Building was turned into a morgue. As soon as the injured had been released from their perilous positions and the wounded turned over to the care of physicians the citizens held a meeting and organized permanently. The City Council acted promptly and appropriated $500 for immediate relief.

The following committees were appointed:

Finance Committee—G. W. Evans, Chairman; Dr. W. Duff Green, J. F. Howard, Morris Emerson, M. M. Goodale, N. H. Moss, Secretary, with headquarters in Phœnix Block.

Committee on Information—Morris Emerson, John W. Greer, C. H. Patton.

Relief Committee—First Ward, J. W. Baugh, A. T. Taylor, E. M. Walker, Mrs. G. H. Varnell, Mrs. John Guthrie, Mrs. James Collins; Second Ward, J. W. Burton, Frank Harmon, W. D. Tabb, Mrs. Annie Pace, Mrs. Van Wilbanks, Mrs. T. B. Tanner, Mrs. William Reid; Third Ward, A. M. Strattan, J. N. Batterfield, M. Burgess, Miss May Slade, Mrs. T. P. Watson, Miss Elvira McFarland.

The committees were ordered to report to Norman H. Moss, Secretary of the Finance Committee. The Secretary has been in communication all day with the large cities of the country, and a formal and systematic appeal was made to all persons to assist the demoralized city in its affliction.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—The following circular was issued this morning and is now being sent through the mails:

To the Mayor and Citizens: The City of Mount Vernon, Ill., was visited by a terrible cyclone yesterday afternoon which carried death and destruction in its path. About thirty people were killed outright and scores of men, women, and children are maimed, wounded, and bleeding, and about 1,000 people are made homeless by the disaster. Some 300 houses are swept almost from the face of the earth, among which are the county court-house, public school buildings, Methodist and Baptist churches, Supreme Court house, and the roundhouse of the Louisville & Nashville Road. Many of the leading business-houses are also a total wreck, their contents being buried beneath the débris. A raging fire which broke out also destroyed much of the property which might otherwise have been saved from the ruins. We are sorely in distress, and are forced to call upon the charitable people of the country for money and such other timely assistance as they may feel able to contribute. Money is needed more than provisions, as there are a few business-houses that may be able to supply the demand. Send cash contributions if possible to George W. Evans, Chairman Finance Committee.

NORMAN H. MOSS,
Secretary.

Adjutant-General Vance and Dr. Rauch arrived here at 11 o'clock last night and immediately met the Citizens' Committee and arranged to have forwarded immediately a number of shelter tents for the use of the homeless until permanent quarters can be furnished for them. For the convenience of many without homes the Air Line and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad put specials on the railroad to carry such as chose to go to friends in neighboring towns during the night and return during the day. A message was received from Gov. Oglesby asking the advisability of issuing a proclamation for aid. He said if no answer was received soon he would call upon the people of the country for contributions of clothing, groceries, and money. As there is plenty of clothing and groceries on hand and the dealers show a willingness to come generously to the front the members of the committee are more desirous for cash contributions than other aid.

STATE AID OFFERED.

Gov. Oglesby Tenders the Public Sympathy and Sends Two Officials to the Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Oglesby sent the following telegram this morning:

To G. H. Varnell, Mayor, Mount Vernon, Ill.: The great calamity of yesterday to the people and City of Mount Vernon fills the public heart with sorrow. Is there anything the State can do to relieve the present distress in the way of supplies, tents, or otherwise to aid the suffering community? Please telegraph me the condition of affairs this morning. Dr. Rauch of the State Board of Health and Adjutant-General Vance will leave on the first train for Mount Vernon.

R. J. OGLESBY, Governor.

Gov. Oglesby has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE—RICHARD J. OGLESBY, GOVERNOR—*To the People of the State of Illinois:* A great calamity has fallen upon the City of Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, in our State. Yesterday afternoon a cyclone swept over that city, leaving death, devastation, and ruin in its track. Advices up to this time state that more than thirty persons were killed. Over 170 were wounded, some fatally, and 1,000 of its citizens are left homeless and destitute. A calamity such as this, falling suddenly upon a peaceful people at this season of the year, must of necessity inflict serious and distressing loss and misery. Such a misfortune cannot but appeal to the deepest sympathy of a generous public, and to that public, in the name of the whole people of the State, I without hesitation appeal for immediate aid and encouragement. It is well known that the General Assembly places no appropriation at the disposal of the Executive to be used on occasions like this. I therefore request Mayors of cities and all religious and charitable associations, societies, and organizations to lend a helping hand in this hour of sorrow and distress by assisting in raising contributions for the relief of those people. All subscriptions in money or supplies will be forwarded to George W. Evans, Chairman of the Local Finance Committee, Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Springfield this 20th day of February, A. D. 1888.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor.
HENRY D. DEMENT, Secretary of State.

A THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Assistance Needed at Once for the Sufferers by the Storm.

The following dispatch shows the unfortunate condition of the people of Mount Vernon:

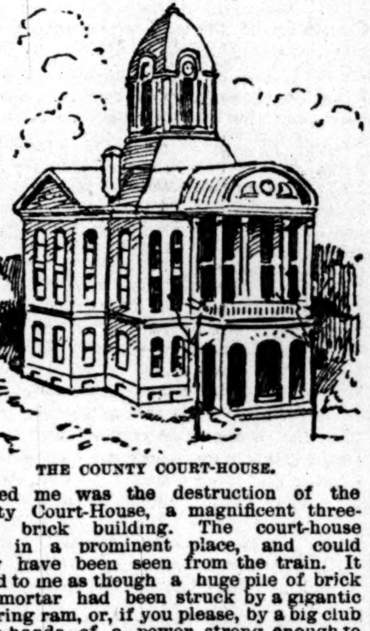
MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Our city is destroyed by a cyclone. We need assistance at once. A thousand people are homeless and destitute.

GEORGE W. EVANS,
Chairman Finance Committee.
MORRIS EMMERSON,
Chairman Information Committee.

VIEWS FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Stories of Eye-Witnesses Who Watched the Cyclone's Deadly Work.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—Mr. H. S. Reardon, conductor of the Louisville & Nashville train which was caught in the cyclone at Mount Vernon, Ill., last evening, and who has his shoulder dislocated by having a big trunk hurled against him by the wind, arrived here last night, and gives the following brief account of the scene: "It was all over in a minute," he said. "The thing that most impressed me was the destruction of the County Court-House, a magnificent three-story brick building. The court-house stood in a prominent place, and could easily have been seen from the train. It looked to me as though a huge pile of brick and mortar had been struck by a gigantic battering ram, or, if you please, by a big club in the hands of a power strong enough to knock it down at a single blow. It seemed to collapse all at once—spread out and crush and bury the buildings surrounding it."



THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Marcus Aarons, a drummer for a Philadelphia house, who was a passenger on the train, says: "It was a terrible calamity. I never witnessed anything so frightful in my life. On reaching the Mount Vernon station it began to thunder and lightning. Presently it began to rain and hail, driving every one to shelter. Just about this time a portentous black cloud, funnel-shaped, was seen over our heads. Some of the people knew in a moment what was coming, and began to cry out words of warning. The cloud burst in a minute after forming. It came with the roar and crash of a mighty battle. Houses of all descriptions went down like wheat before the gale. Men, women, and children ran hither and thither, screaming and praying in their peril and fright. The county court-house was utterly wrecked, and a three-story mill was blown across the track just behind us. Our train was lying in the track of the cyclone, and it was taken at a flying rate down the track. The engineer could not control the train, and, fortunately for us, the brakes were not on. Trees were uprooted and cars were lifted cleanly off their wheels. The passage of the cyclone must have occupied at least two minutes. I think that fully one-third of the town was totally wrecked, and to add to the horror of the wind many fires broke out among the ruins. From the train we could see the smoke and flames rising from a dozen different houses. The devastation was terrible. A strange thing was that three minutes after the cyclone the sun was shining brightly and serenely on the scene of desolation."

J. W. Wallace, agent of the Southern Express Company, at Shelbyville, Tenn., also saw the storm from a train window and describes it thus: "I beheld a fearful black cloud coming from the northwest. It was in the shape of a large inverted cone, and it could be plainly seen to be revolving around an imaginary axis and at the same time to be bouncing up and down through the air with wonderful and frightful speed. It grew denser, and the blackness assumed a fierceness that was appalling. The wind in our immediate vicinity was now blowing with an almost incredible velocity as the cloud was approaching, causing the standing coaches to rock and sway on their trucks like a cradle. Men and women on the streets were blown to the ground. In a moment the whirling cloud arrived at the town, and it could be seen dipping down here and there and tearing off house-roofs, and then, rising higher into the air again like a swaying balloon, it would float along with lightning rapidity, but soon swoop down again upon the defenseless little town in another spot, razing houses and trees, licking the sides of buildings and tearing great holes in them and leaving devastation along every part of its course. As the cloud would dip down and rise again it would carry trees up into the air and throw them to the ground with mighty force hundreds of yards away. Parts of houses, roofs, trees, boards, bricks, with all kinds of débris, were flying through the air at a fearful rate, and left piled in incongruous heaps along the track of the cloud. The passengers on our train were frightened, and a veritable panic ensued. The cloud dipped down on the north side of the train and demolished a house, but just before it arrived at our position it rose and passed over us with magical swiftness and dropped down on the earth to the south of the train, where it completely destroyed another building and passed on to the town in its work of destruction. Thus you can see that our train had a miraculous escape."

GOING OVER THE GROUND.

What Happened to the People and the Prominent Buildings.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The cyclone seemed to have come from the southwest and a more completely wrecked town could not be found than the part of the city that lay in its course. Coming up Main street it struck the Supreme Court House and unroofed the greater portion of the building, but strange to say the Catholic Church just north of it and the Presbyterian Church south escaped almost entirely, the latter only being slightly injured. The Methodist Episcopal church, a large and handsome building costing probably $15,000, was utterly demolished. The Commercial Hotel, a large three-story building just east of the church, is almost a total wreck, but no lives were lost. The dwelling house of W. H. Hinman, fronting on Main street, fell almost flat to the earth, and although the family was at home at the time none were injured.

The public square is one of the saddest pictures of desolation ever presented to human eyes. The north side escaped serious damage, but all the buildings were more or less shaken up. The larger part of this block was rebuilt about three years ago and this part escaped more easily than the rest. This block is known as Phœnix Block from the fact that it has twice been destroyed by fire. The loss to business-men there is so trifling it is not worth mentioning. The Odd-Fellows' Hall suffered the most of any of the buildings. The west side of the square also escaped lightly, except the old frame buildings on it, which were badly damaged. George Ward's building on this side is the worst injured of any and the loss is about $600. Ward's residence, a fine two-story building on Washington street, suffered to the extent of about $4,000, on which there is $2,000 cyclone insurance. So far as heard from this is the only cyclone policy in town. N. C. Malone, a grocer on the same side, suffers a loss of almost $500. Porter & Bond's store, on the corner of Bunyan and Union streets, met about a $500 loss to building and goods.

On the south side of the square one can find devastation most complete. On the east corner of Union and Bunyan streets stands a building in which is stored the agricultural implements formerly belonging to Paney & Sons. There is a loss of about $1,000 on these implements, but the building suffered but little. Adjoining this is Nieman's bakery. He suffers a loss of $1,000. Maxey Westcott & Smith are next. They have an enormous stock of general merchandise, and their loss will reach $10,000. Their building is also slightly damaged. W. E. Jackson, saddlery and harness, comes next; loss, $2,000. G. W. Morgan, jewelry, loss on stock $15,000, loss on building $5,000. J. R. Powelson, furniture and cabinet maker, total loss $1,500. Robert E. Ryan, dry goods, loss $20,000. The first two have fire-insurance and will be able to collect the policies, as their stocks of goods burned. Evans' Bank, in the same building, was destroyed; loss probably $4,000. A. B. Cox, grocer and dry goods, loses about $7,000, but has insurance to cover all but $2,500. The last three occupied the Crewe Block, which was totally destroyed by the cyclone, and the ruins soon caught fire and were entirely consumed. This building was a fine brick of two stories and a basement. There were people living in the back part and second story. It is a mystery how all escaped, there being probably a dozen people in the building at the time. The landlord, J. C. Murray, who perished in the ruins, was taken out this morning, his body being almost entirely consumed. Mr. R. E. Ryan was standing at his side at the time but miraculously escaped. The value of this building is $25,000.

Just across the street is the opera-house, a fine, three-story building, owned by C. T. Strattan and A. C. Johnson. The loss on the building is at least $25,000. The third story is used by the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and various other organizations as a lodge-room. The second floor is an opera hall and the ground story A. C. Johnson's drug store. The loss to the latter is $10,000. Everything, including the building, is entirely ruined. The first door south in the same building is the dry-goods store of Rentchler, Waters & Co. They loose about $5,000. J. B. Goodrich's meat market is just south of this place and he loses $1,000. The opera hall and these firms are situated on Washington street. Next on the same street is the hotel of R. A. Peery, and the loss to it is $1,000. Charles Weahr's saloon in the hotel building suffers a $500 loss. Gleason, who runs the hotel, sustains a $200 loss. J. J. Manion has a saloon next to this house. He suffers about $3,000.

One of the peculiarities of the cyclone is visible here. It took the east and west ends out of this building and left the roof and the north and south walls standing. C. D. Cook, druggist, at the first door below, loses about $2,000. The wagon and blacksmith shops are destroyed and the loss is about $500. They belong to Downer & Co.

Below these is the bakery of John Heiserman. It is a total wreck, and Mr. Heiserman was in the building at the time it was struck and narrowly escaped. Almost across the street from him is the Baptist church. It is a heap of ruins and the loss is about $2,000. Thomas Walsh is one door north of this church, and has a well-built two-story brick. He lost the second story, and the trees in front of the house are filled with clothing of various kinds and present a most ghastly appearance.

One block further on is J. E. Fergerson's dry-goods store, on the east side of the square. It is a frame building two-stories high, and entire stock is destroyed; loss, $15,000. Next door north of this he has a harness and saddlery store, and the loss on this is included in the $15,000 estimate. Mrs. Waters' millinery store is next, and her loss is $1,000. The house was completely wrecked and she was buried in the ruins and seriously injured, but was taken out in a short time. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. T. Waters, and boy baby were caught in the same wreck, as was also Mr. Henry Waters, Mrs. Mary Waters' husband. All except Mrs. Mary Waters were dead when taken out of the débris. Mrs. Herron, next door, is also a milliner and loses $500. Next is a building owned by Louis Raber and Jacob Smith, worth about $2,000. It suffers a loss of about $750. Raber has a cigar store in one side and loses about $500 on his goods. J. J. Gray has a saloon in the other side and loses about $100. C. P. Sexton, shoemaker and cigar-dealer, loses about $200. G. W. Yost, general merchant, about $10,000. D. H. Wise, who occupies part of the O. H. Watson Building, loses about $15,000 and Hudspeth & Co. $25,000. This building is a large two-story brick and is completely wrecked. It is worth $15,000.

Across the street is a large brick building two stories high, owned by J. F. Watson. It is completely destroyed, loss $5,000. Howard Bros. & Co., grocers, occupied it and lose about $2,500. R. L. Strattan & Co., hardware, etc., lose about $10,000. Thomas Caborn, a small grocer, loses about $300. The skating-rink of W. H. Green is scattered over an area of several blocks; loss about $2,000. The County Court-House is a sad sight. This was the largest and finest-looking building in the city, and was built in 1871 at a cost of $50,000. It is a dead loss, and cannot be replaced for that amount. It is one of the most horrible wrecks to be seen. The Mount Vernon Woolen Mills are totally destroyed. Loss about $1,500. The Mount Vernon Milling Companies' Mill is badly damaged, and the loss will foot up from $10,000 to $15,000. The Continental Hotel is also slightly injured. John Stump, a baker, loses about $1,000.

The cyclone, as it swept south of Bunyan street, left bare a space of forty acres, upon which there is not a single house left intact, while all but three or four are a mass of ruins. This is one of the most sickening sights to be witnessed. Hundreds of houses are laid flat. Passing east on Main street for four blocks there are only two houses left standing, and a more perfect picture of desolation cannot be imagined. It is the same almost throughout the entire track of the cyclone, though worse in these two places than any other.

The East End School-House, a fine building, is entirely lost, and the janitor, G. W. Persons, colored, is buried in the ruins. All attempts to find his body have failed.

The damage is much greater than was at first supposed, and will reach from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

None of the buildings have insurance against storms and the enormous loss is total to the owners of the property. The heaviest losers are the hundred poor, who lost their all. Below is given a rough estimate of some of the losses: John Heiserman, bakery; loss on building, $1,500; stock, $1,000; Warren Block, $2,000; Palm Building, $3,000; stock, $1,000; Cook's drug store, building, $1,000; stock, $1,000; Manion, building, $2,000; stock, $1,500. Perry Hotel—Building, $3,000; contents, $2,000. Strattan & Johnson Block—Building, $2,000; stock, $40,000. Crews Block—Building, $15,000. Evans Bank—Contents saved. A. B. Cox, grocer—Stock, $3,000. R. E. Ryan, dry goods—Stock, $15,000. J. R. Powleson, furniture—Stock, $5,000; G. W. Morgan, jewelry—Stock, $5,000. Johnson, saddlery—stock $5,000; Maxey, Westcott & Swift, dry goods, stock $18,000; L. Linnan, restaurant, $5,000; J. Hill Williams, building $3,000, stock $15,000; J. E. Furgeson, building $2,500, stock $4,000; Mrs. Henry Waters, millinery, stock $1,000, building $1,000; Mrs. Herrin, stock $1,000, building $1,000; Louis Rober, tobacco manufacturer, building $3,000, stock, $1,500; Jake Schmidt, building, $1,000; stock, $500; C. S. Sexton, building $500; stock, $500; D. Hayes, building, $2,500; stock, $10,000; Hudspeth & Co., building, $5,000; stock, $15,000; Howard Bros. & Co., building, $2,500; stock, $5,000; R. L. Stratton & Co., building, $3,500; stock, $3,000; Mount Vernon Milling Company, building, $10,000; County Court-House, records saved, $40,000; school building, $20,000; Methodist church, $15,000; Baptist church, $5,000; Porter & Bond, building, $3,000; electric-light plant, $2,500; People's Mill, $2,000; skating rink, owned by W. H. Green, $3,000; Pace Block, $5,000; Commercial Hotel, $5,000.

Prominent residences destroyed, valued at from $1,800 to $4,000: T. S. Casey, two brick houses; James Piper, one brick house; William Hill, frame house; M. Bain, brick house; Russell Dewey, frame house, tenement row of six houses; 150 one-story frame residences in the northeast portion of the city, and as many of the same character in the southwestern, are total wrecks.

Besides these are the following residences destroyed, the value of which probably averages $1,200: W. C. Barnhard, two residences; C. C. Holt, Mrs. Miller, George Haward, S. W. Westbrook, and J. R. Madder.

The following residences are badly injured, some of them the finest in the city: Dr. W. Luff Green, S. T. Strattan, A. C. Johnson, Thomas Walsh, E. F. M. Ward, H. W. Zimmer, T. S. Casey, T. E. Westcot, J. T. Howard, and M. M. Emerson.

The county building, the churches, business houses, and stock of goods aggregate a loss of $410,000; fine residences totally destroyed, $38,000; fine residences injured, $10,000; cottages, warehouses, barns, etc., $115,000; total, $573,000. Other incidentals will increase this.

THE SURROUNDING TOWNS.

They Escaped the Storm, but Sympathize with the Unfortunate.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The region affected by the storm can be slightly traced by reports from surrounding towns. The cyclonic cloud was seen at Duquoin, Ill., about 4 o'clock yesterday, when it was traveling from the southwest to the northwest. There was a heavy wind-storm at Odin, Ill., flowing from the west, and accompanied by a pronounced fall of the thermometer. A strong wind from the west prevailed during the afternoon at Cairo, Ill. At Centralia, Ill., the gale was blowing from the southwest.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—About $300 was contributed here tonight to the sufferers at Mount Vernon. The city donated $100, the citizens $150, and the remainder was raised by secret organizations.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The citizens met tonight and raised $113 for the relief of the cyclone sufferers at Mount Vernon.

THE COUNCIL'S SYMPATHY.

A Resolution Adopted Authorizing the Mayor to Receive Contributions.

Mr. Charles F. Strattan, a lawyer, and former resident of Mount Vernon, called upon Mayor Roche yesterday afternoon and requested his coöperation toward extending aid to the unfortunate citizens of the wrecked city. Mayor Roche promised to do all in his power, and at last night's session of the Council the following was presented:

The Hon. John A. Roche, Mayor City of Chicago—DEAR SIR: The beautiful and prosperous City of Mount Vernon is ruined by a cyclone and the citizens are in great distress and immediate assistance is earnestly desired. Have just received a telegram that a committee is now on the way to confer with you tomorrow relative to some relief. Mount Vernon did nobly in responding to the call of Chicago when help was needed, and now I feel confident this beautiful city will help Mount Vernon. Kindly present this matter to the Council, and do what is possible to help a distressed and ruined community. Mayor G. H. Varnell and the Relief Committee will receive any help offered and have the same properly distributed. Yours truly,

CHARLES T. SRATTAN, for the committee.

Ald. Clarke submitted the following, which was unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, Mount Vernon, a sister city of this State, was visited yesterday by a most destructive cyclone which left death and ruin in its path; and

WHEREAS, One-half of its population is homeless and destitute; be it therefore

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Council be extended and that the Mayor be designated as the representative of this Council to receive such aid as our citizens shall extend and forward the same to the Mayor of Mount Vernon.

Charles T. Stratton of the law firm of Strattan & Elliott received a dispatch from his brother, Senator "Gus" Strattan, to the effect that all of their father's property had been blown down by the cyclone except the family residence. "I hardly know what to do," said Mr. Strattan to a TRIBUNE reporter immediately after the receipt of the dispatch. "I do not know whether my father's insurance policies cover losses by cyclone, etc., and if they do not he will lose over $50,000. It is awful to think of it, and it would not be half so bad were it not for the loss of life. It is horrible. Poor Henry Waters! His wife, father, and mother, and first baby were all killed. I cannot imagine anything so heartrending, and I hope Chicago will aid the sufferers. I have tried to obtain further particulars, but have not succeeded, and I am going down there to night."

"If I possibly could," said George M. Haynes, "I would go down there tonight. I know everybody killed and injured, and the havoc must be frightful. Judging by the newspaper reports I think the cyclone must have come around the southern end of the line of hills running from southwest around to northwest of the town. It just swept everything on a line with the southern extremity of these hills clear through Mount Vernon, and its velocity must have been fearful to throw down some of those large brick blocks. A great many persons must need assistance, and Chicago should render it as quickly as possible."

Was the Sun to Blame?

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The recurrence of the solar disturbance which first appeared Dec. 3 and 4 is reported by H. C. Maine. The group of spots had fairly come into view by the sun's rotation when the tornado at Mount Vernon, Ill., occurred Sunday afternoon. Considerable magnetic disturbance was observed here today.

The Kentuckey Storm.

NORTONVILLE, Ky., Feb 20.—The cyclone did little damage here. At New Haven, Ky., however, it blew down the Bardstown and Green River turnpike bridge, the original cost of which was $77,000.

Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Potter & Stymus Manufacturing Company, furniture, at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, according to *Bradstreet's* reports, is in liquidation, and will be succeeded by a coöperative company. The balance sheet of the company June 30 last showed a net capital of $667,747.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A receiver for the embarrassed ivory dealers, F. Grote & Co., was appointed today. Their liabilities are $310,000 and their nominal assets $428,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.

Beauty's chaplet none may wear
Unless teeth show ample care,
Gums so healthy, hard and red
Lips like roses' fragrance shed.
These by SOZODONT made sweet
Every sense with gladness greet.

Brown's Household Panacea.
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

In order to avoid all danger of ruining your health by drinking impure water, add 10 to 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

For Colds and Sore Throat no more useful article can be found than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

THE HAYMARKET—A Model Theatre.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.

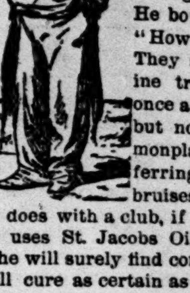
YES! EVERYBODY SAW HER!
Who? What! Where? Why?
KATE CASTLETON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
THE HAYMARKET
"EXCUSE ME, I'LL TELL YOU NO MORE."
Next Sunday—BEACON LIGHTS.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Secure Seats for Washington's Birthday Matinee.
BENJ MAGINLEY.
Tonight at 8 | In W. J. Florence's Irish Drama, INSHAVOGUE. | Tonight at 8
Irish Songs and Dances. Cascade of Real Water.
Monday—Redmond and Barry in "RENE."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
NEXT WEEK,
CLARA MORRIS.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—ARTICLE 47.
Tuesday and Thursday—RENEE DE MORAY.
Saturday Matinee and Night—ALIXE.
Sale of seats begins Thursday Morning.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
Another Great Success. A Genuine Triumph.
EDWIN ARDEN.
EAGLE'S NEST.
Next Monday—Newton Beers in "Lost in London."

CASINO—N. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Matinee 2:30. Tonight at 8, first appearance of the EARLY BIRDS in a musical burlesque on Rider Haggard's novel,
SHE; or, Once in a Thousand Years.



HE BELONGS TO A CLUB.

What shall we call this codger? What is the name they dub a fellow who lives on muscle? They say he belongs to a club. He bows and says: "How'd do, sir?" They say he's a genuine tramp; he was once a reg'lar bruiser, but now he's a commonplace scamp. Referring to bruiser and bruises, or what a man does with a club, if any man carefully uses St. Jacobs Oil, tried with a rub, he will surely find comfort and ease. It will cure as certain as fate; and then you can go as you please and do your work early and late. As, for instance, a physician says: "Sylvania, Ohio, June 13, 1887.—Our Postmaster here has a severe hip wound; he uses St. Jacobs Oil and cannot do without it. T. B. Hemks, M. D." From the Assistant General Superintendent Third Division Post-Office, New York, N. Y., comes the following: "The reports from the several superintendents and clerks who have used St. Jacobs Oil agree in praising it highly. It has been found efficacious for bruises, cuts, burns, soreness and stiffness of the joints and muscles, and affords a ready relief for rheumatic complaints. W. H. Wareing." Mr. I. M. Dickson, Hopewell, Pa., writes February 21, 1887: "We have used St. Jacobs Oil in our family for several years, and consider it the best remedy for bruises, cuts, and swellings. It is my special remedy for cramps and sore throat." Mr. Joachim Witt, Evanston, Ills., writes February 11, 1887: "Some time ago I fell from a building and was bruised very badly. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, and in one week I was cured. This great remedy is the best pain cure in the world." Mr. Christoph Fink, Hampton, Iowa, February 6, 1887, writes: "St. Jacobs Oil is a wonderful remedy for bruises and many similar complaints. I can recommend it in every way." The Foreman of the Pennsylvania Freight Warehouse, Mr. David Barlet Jr., writes February 11, 1887, from Bellefonte, Pa., as follows: "I can truthfully say St. Jacobs Oil is the best remedy for bruises, cuts, or sprains." Bruises, sprains, cuts, and wounds, whether by accident or design, are, as the foregoing show, cured promptly and permanently, and there is no reason to doubt a sure cure in the cheapest way possible.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Feb. 22d,
Military and War Song
CONCERT.
BENEFIT
OF
Central Relief Committee Grand Army of the Republic.
Consisting of Songs of the late War, Martial Music, Recitations, Drills, etc. A musical illustration of the War from the firing on Fort Sumter to the Surrender of Lee.
Full Military Band.
LYRIC QUARTETTE.
LOTUS QUARTETTE.
CHICAGO ZOUAVES.
GRAND CHORUS OF 80 MALE VOICES.
GRAND CHORUS OF MIXED VOICES.
WALTER C. LYMAN and H. F. SCULLY.
MAJS. NEVANS and MOORE.
GUY T. GOULD.
READ'S DRUM CORPS.
PROF. HENRY WEY, and many others.
Box-Office open Monday, 9 a. m.
W. N. SMITH, Director.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
David Henderson……………………Manager.
HOW CAN THEY STOP US?
Only Five Nights More.
Crowded to the Doors.
NATURAL GAS.
WITH
GILBERT, DONNELLY, GIRARD,
AND A
"Company Not Equaled by Any."—Tribune.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday next—Kiralfy's Around the World in 80 Days.

McVICKER'S—MRS. LANGTRY.
MRS. LANGTRY
MR. COGHLAN AND HER OWN COMPANY.
POSITIVELY TONIGHT
And Holiday Matinee Tomorrow, Washington's Birthday, only times of
The Lady of Lyons.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, last times of "AS IN A LOOKING GLASS."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING! THIS WEEK ONLY
(Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.)
A GREAT PLAY SUPERBLY ACTED.
Edward J. Henley's English Dramatic Co.,
Including the principal members of the cast, in the original representation of the new and beautiful Melo-Drama,
DEACON BRODIE;
OR, THE DOUBLE LIFE.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY……………………………Manager
This Week, with Usual Matinees.
Grand Matinee Washington's Birthday, tomorrow.
The Comedy-Drama,
"A DRUMMER'S LIFE."
Patronized by Co. A, 2nd Regiment I. N. G., Tonight, Capt. G. M. Vanzwoll, in command.
Prices—$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Next Sunday, Feb. 26—Mr. FRANK C. BANGS in "FRANCESCA DA REMINI" (by permission of Mr. Lawrence Barrett). Original Scenery, New Costumes.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The distinguished Irish Comedian and Vocalist, Mr.
JOSEPH MURPHY.
Tuesday, Washington's Birthday Matinee and Night, and Thursday Night,
SHAUN RHUE.
Friday, Sat. Matinee and Night, and Sunday Night—THE DONAGH. Monday—VERNONA JARBEAU.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
A WHIRLWIND OF MERRIMENT!
Tonight at 8 | FRANK JONES IN SI PERKINS. | Tonight at 8
Sunday, Feb. 26—Gray & Stephens.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Nos. 148, 150, 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 20.
ADMIRAL DOT AND MAJ. ATOM.
The Living Sea Queen—Congress of Albinos.
Theatre No. 1—"Alone in the World."
Theatre No. 2—Charley Banks' Vaudeville Stars.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee, MR. McKEE RANKIN, MISS MABEL BERT, and a strong cast, in THE NEW DANITES. Rewritten and reconstructed especially for this tour.
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.
Next, commencing Sunday Matinee, Feb. 26—"A Drummer's Life."

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Soldene Burlesque and Specialty.
30 people, including SARA, the High-Kicker.

The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

THE money market was steady on the basis of 6 per cent in Chicago. Sterling was unchanged. Investment securities were in fair demand. Stocks were weak.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active, but the trading was mostly local. They were generally strong early in the day, but fell back in the afternoon. As compared with Saturday pork closed a shade higher, lard and rye steady, ribs 5 cents lower, wheat and oats ⅛ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, barley dull, and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 5,562,763 bushels of wheat, 2,465,049 bushels of corn, 944,055 bushels of oats, 80,785 bushels of rye, and 330,474 bushels of barley. Total, 9,333,076 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 22,537,967 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 39,565,687 bushels of wheat, 8,442,814 bushels of corn, 5,001,404 bushels of oats, 367,014 bushels of rye, and 2,737,216 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 721,441 in wheat and 59,093 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,439,612 bushels.

JUDGE SHEPARD rendered an important decision yesterday in reference to the Mayor's power to grant or refuse licenses. It was in the well-known Skakel case, and the Judge maintained that, in pursuance of the authority delegated by the State to the Council and in turn by the Council to the Mayor, the latter has power to ascertain the character of the applicant for a license and issue it to him or not as he deems fit. Said the Judge:

> In large cities such business as this must be transacted by some elective officer under the control of the City Council and not by the Council itself in its corporate character.

This decision applies to the case of the saloonkeeper Conner, who has applied for a license for a saloon in a neighborhood where the majority of the residents and property-holders are opposed to its location. The Mayor's power discreetly exercised can accomplish most of the reforms recently recommended by the City Collector which the Council refused to incorporate in an ordinance.

IT is not correct to say, as the Rev. Mr. Bolton is reported to have said in his sermon last Sunday, that "those who come to our shores [meaning immigrants] are mostly Roman Catholics." The British immigration, which is now greater than the immigration from Ireland, is mainly Protestant. Three-fourths of the German immigrants are either Lutherans or Free-Thinkers. The Scandinavians, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians are Protestants, and far outnumber the immigrants who come from Italy and the Catholic countries of the South of Europe. The nominal Protestants outnumber the nominal Catholics among the immigrant population of the country. It may be said, too, that danger to American institutions will not arise among either the sincerely Protestant or the sincerely Catholic immigrants. The religious teachings of both creeds are opposed to lawlessness. The danger is from those who are neither Protestant nor Catholic—from the atheistical, free-thinking, God-despising hordes of Central Europe who have been led to hate all kinds of religion largely on account of the offenses committed in the days gone by in the name of religion by the zealots and bigots of every sect.

FURTHER cuts in freight rates, and all to the disadvantage of this city, were reported yesterday. One road was mentioned as having accepted 13 cents per 100 pounds less than the sum of the rates adhered to for bringing corn from Nebraska to Chicago and thence to New York, while the shipments agreed for are all to be made on "Chicago weights and inspection." This means that the grain must not only pass through this city, but that it must be subjected to all the delays which would be incident to consignments made on local rates. Leading shippers, commenting on these things, ask if nothing can be done to cause the Eastern lines to accept the same terms from a Chicago merchant as they are willing to take from a Western railroad for the identical service. But the asking and wondering appear to be the end of their action as well as its beginning. It does not seem to occur to them to circulate a petition to the directors of the Board of Trade asking that body to act officially in the matter, and pledging the means that may be required to make a protest loud enough to be heard and heeded. Two hundred names were obtained in one day last week to a document asking the insurance men to concede a mere trifle in the matter of premiums paid to cover the risk of fire. It should be as easy to obtain a thousand signatures to a paper pledging the signers to give the railroad sinners no rest, night nor day, till they consent to something like justice in their terms of freight transportation.

AN enthusiastic writer in the *International Standard* puts forth the following claim: "I have over and over again obtained all the prime measures of the Great Pyramid from Israel's history in their migrations over the face of the earth—the Great Pyramid, Mount Sinai, Jerusalem, Greenwich, and Tara being the main measuring stations for the trigonometry." It is fair to admit that a man may occupy his time with greater disadvantage to his fellow-beings than in following out such a line of thinking as indicated in the above extract. It has the merit of keeping him out of mischief, so long as he does not muddle the brains of others by trying to make them understand the value of his alleged discoveries. But the search for the philosopher's stone, or perpetual motion, or the attempt to represent in finite numbers the ratio of the diameter of a circle to its circumference is entitled to have that much said in its favor. The fact that several of the more noted of the pyramid enthusiasts are also believers in the claim that the circle ratio has been discovered adds little to the discredit in which their alleged results should be held by sensible men and women. It is to be expected that the mind which can accept the one absurdity will experience little difficulty in swallowing the other, "bones and all." It is not to be wondered at that the alleged pyramid scientist can hold a ratio obtained from mechanical measures of the work of many centuries ago to be of greater value than a result reached by the most refined methods of modern mathematical analysis.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S WITHDRAWAL.

With characteristic promptness and military decision Gen. Sheridan has peremptorily declined to have his name used in connection with the Presidential nomination. It is to the credit of the General's modesty that, however much his boom may have developed, he himself has had nothing to do with its inflation, and probably was more surprised than any one else when he found his name talked about and his antecedents investigated. In his own words, he has attached no importance to the talk and only considered it as "the usual shooting around in the woods," which, by the way, has become lively since Mr. Blaine's withdrawal. The fusillade is so general, in fact, that any one may be hit, and for once in his life "Little Phil" has retreated and got safely out of range.

In closing his interview Gen. Sheridan says: "There is not the slightest probability of my being nominated, and in any event I would not accept. No, not under any circumstances. I do not want that or any other civil office." Under these circumstances the boom, of course, will be abandoned, and any further quest as to the natal antecedents of the General will be needless. It is a matter of little consequence now where he was born, except that he has been a credit to his birthplace, and if six or eight cities are claiming that honor he has the consolation of knowing that Homer is in the same fix. Whether he was born in Ohio, Ireland, or Greenland is of little consequence. He is in the right place now, and he intends to stay there. He has no Presidential bees in his helmet, nor does he propose to have any, and in this decision he is eminently sensible. For nearly forty years he has been a soldier, and he has no disposition at this period in his life to enter any race for a civil position.

There is one emergency, however, against which he will struggle in vain. If he is eligible for the Presidency, and if the Republican party calls upon him, he will have to obey, though he may not be a formal candidate before the convention. In that respect he is like Mr. Blaine. Both have stepped one side and left the field clear to any and all other candidates. They will not be competitors in the struggle for the nomination, but for all that the emergency may arise in which one or the other of them may be called upon to take the banner and go to the head of the column. In that case there must be no such thing as refusal. While Gen. Sheridan therefore may decline the nomination, he must not expect that the Republican party, which holds him in high admiration and esteem, will take him absolutely at his word any more than it will Mr. Blaine. If it shall determine that he is the man it wants it will call upon him. But whether it does or not, and whether he is eligible or not, it will make no difference with the high regard in which the party holds him—not alone as a brave soldier who has been of great service to his country and as the worthy successor of the Old Commander at the head of the army, but as a man of positive opinions, progressive ideas, large experience in affairs, and unquestionable ability to say and do the right thing in the right place. He does not need the Presidency as a confirmation of the high esteem in which he is held by the large majority of the Northern people, nor does the Presidency need him at the expense of the military establishment, of which he is the competent head, so far as the army itself is concerned. But if the Republican party needs him it will manifest its desire at the proper time in a manner that will not warrant refusal. Meanwhile Gen. Sheridan has taken exactly the view of the situation that might have been expected from a man of his good sense.

LESSON OF THE MICHIGAN SPECIAL ELECTION.

The vote cast in the iron ore and copper country of Michigan—the Eleventh District—a few days ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Moffatt (Rep.) is significant and must have given the ultra-protectionists a severe shock. Moffatt was elected in 1886 by a majority of 2,243 over Powers (Dem.), who ran as a fusion candidate and received the labor vote of the district. The district was regarded as reliably Republican by two or three thousand majority, and much more if the Democrats would join issue on the protection question, the district being considered completely under the control of its two "protected" interests, copper and iron ore. The Republican convention nominated Mr. Seymour, who was rated as the strongest protectionist and most popular man in the party, and the Democrats put up one Breen, who indorsed Cleveland's so-called "free-trade" message. Breen was denounced over the district as a "Cobden Club free-trader," and dark hints were thrown out that he was defraying his campaign expenses out of British free-trade gold. With that awful insinuation against him it was believed that he would be buried out of sight under indignant high-protection ballots deeper than the earth was hidden under its six feet of snow, but, as the election turned out, he was not. On the contrary, he came so near being elected that it will require the official count to establish his defeat. It was the ultra-protectionist Seymour and the great Republican majority that were almost wiped out and not the alleged "Free-Trader" Breen. It is offered as an excuse for so nearly losing the district that in consequence of the deep snow and cold weather the vote cast was light; but was the snow any deeper or the weather any colder for the alleged Cleveland free-traders than for the enthusiastic, shouting high protectionists?

The simple solution of the anti-protection revolution in the Lake Superior region of Michigan is that the workingmen there as elsewhere are losing faith in the efficacy of war duties as a protection to them. They have pretty generally arrived at the conclusion that the enormous protection tax on the consumers of copper only benefits the stockholders of the copper trust monopoly and not the miners, and that the duty levied on iron ore is of no advantage to them. They are of opinion that if copper and iron ore were placed on the free-list as part of a general revision of the war tariff their own wages would not be reduced a cent a day, while, on the other hand, nearly all the necessaries of life except food, which is cheap enough now, could be bought at much lower prices, and thereby their wages would have greater purchasing power. They see nothing in Cleveland's message to alarm them. It only advocates a moderate reduction of the high duties and the placing of raw materials on the free-list, because the revenue from the war tariff takes 100 millions a year too much out of the pockets of the people. Such necessary revision and reduction are not "free trade" by any manner of means; but, in fact, are strictly in accordance with the solemn pledge given in the last National Republican platform, which the trust and monopoly schemers controlling some of the Republican members of Congress are intent on violating and repudiating.

It has not escaped the knowledge of the workmen that under the shelter of high duties the Calumet & Hecla copper miners have already paid 30 millions of dividends to their ultra protection Boston stockholders while the miners have received nothing for their hard toil beyond what was deemed enough to support existence. Their wages were screwed down to the lowest notch; there was no protection for them. Last year the copper taken out of the Tamarack mine cost laid down in New York 5.4 cents per pound, and the same copper was sold for 12.88 cents. Who got this "protection"? Not the workman who extracted the red metal from the bowels of the earth. The cost of production and the price received were about the same in the Calumet & Hecla, and that company has bound, or is about to bind, itself to the French ring on terms that will enable it to squeeze out of the American consumers the present extortionate price of 16½ cents per pound for years to come—a price which is fully equal to three times the expense of producing the metal.

The workingmen were not shown by Seymour or his ultra high-tariff backers what interest they had in protection that worked that way—that never said "turkey" to them once—and therefore they bolted their party and voted for the Cleveland "free-trader" for Congress. That is the whole story in a nutshell.

Michigan is said to be dominated by anti-tariff reform sentiment. It is alleged that high protectionism is rampant in the Peninsular State. But how happens it that in the election eighteen months ago the low-tariff Democrats elected five low-tariff Democrats to Congress to six high-tariff Republicans, and have now almost carried a strong Republican district for a Cleveland free-trader against an anti-reform Republican?

We have tried to impress on Illinois and other Western Republican members of Congress that a defense of unnecessary war duties in time of peace is the weakest possible position for them to occupy before the people when they are canvassing for reëlection. It will require altogether too much explanation to satisfy their constituents of its wisdom and to show wherein their interests are promoted by extorting 100 millions a year too much revenue from the pockets of the farmers and other toilers in order that special classes like the copper-monopoly trusts may be enabled to filch 500 millions a year in the shape of bounties from the people. No Representative who upholds this rapacious system of extortion will make a popular or winning record. The Western members who play into the hands of the trust monopolies, who are using and abusing the excessive protection which the war tariff affords, will wake up the morning after election wiser and sadder men than they now seem to be while engaged in defending the interests of blood-sucking syndicates.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Evans Jones, President of the Texas Farmers' Alliance, an organization said to be 200,000 strong, talks hopefully about the beginning of new political and economic life in the Bourbon-cursed Lone-Star State. Mr. Jones is now visiting in Iowa, and in a recent conversation with a reporter for the Des Moines *Register* he insisted that Texas is experiencing "an industrial awakening," owing principally to the fact that a large influx of young voters and of newcomers from the North has roused the people and caused them to lose interest in the political dogmas of the past and busy themselves with measures to promote the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial development of the South. According to Mr. Jones the Farmers' Alliance in the South is as exclusively devoted to industrial and economic matters as was the Grangers' organization in this section fifteen years ago. Mr. Jones, who confesses himself formerly a straightout Bourbon Democrat, now says:

> For a quarter of a century the people of Texas, together with the people of the South, have reverenced a dead past, have kept up its issues, and subordinated, heroically it may be and in the spirit of self-sacrifice, every other consideration in politics. While we have worshiped at the shrines of dead hopes and buried ambitions we have been making no progress. Whenever a cessation in this worship seemed near politicians have waved the bloody shirt, and those who were about to forsake the old order of things have again and again rallied. But the cry has lost much of its charm and effectiveness. It can no longer blind men to the fact that the present has greater needs than the past. I believe I reflect the sentiment of the 200,000 members of our order when I say we are willing that the war questions be laid aside, its issues accepted as final, and that we now busy ourselves with the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial development of our State.

Mr. Jones does not outline his program, but speaks of "protection to labor" as one of the issues for which the New South is nearly prepared. He does not allude to tariff taxation as embodying the sort of "protection" desired, and it can hardly be that he would retain an incubus which has weighed heavily on the South as well as the West, while these sections have turned the balance of trade and enriched the Nation only to see the gain absorbed and devoured by the tariff-protected manufacturing monopolists of the East. Like the West the South markets its surplus products in Europe, but has been made to stand and deliver nearly all its gains in paying artificially high prices for American-made Eastern goods. At the same time the burden of holding the balance of trade, averting gold drains, and keeping the finances of the country on an "even keel" has depended on the cotton exports of the South and the food exports of the West—the two sections that have stood in the position of the ox muzzled while treading out the corn.

In rousing themselves to a new stand in politics the people of the South should not make the mistake of changing an old Southern idea for an out of date Northern issue and thus remain a quarter of a century behind the times. Even in the North there is much looking backwards and considerable worship of exploded dogmas. A method of raising revenue adopted under the stress of necessity, and which was submitted to at the time only because it was inevitable, is thought to be sacred, because it was a "war measure" and must not be touched, although it taxes the people exorbitantly and unnecessarily and threatens a monetary stringency. The war-tariff mossbacks and high-protection monopolists of the North are in their way as set in their bigotry and as devoted to an obsolete issue as any of the State-sovereignty cranks of the South. A rattling of the dry bones is needed just now north as well as south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Farmers' Alliances in the South cannot do better than follow the example of branches of the same organization in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska—call for reduced tariff taxation on all the necessaries of life. A tax-squeezing tariff adopted to wring revenue from the people to carry on a war ought not to be preserved in time of peace when the exaction is wholly unnecessary and the system operates to hold the producing sections in bondage to an Eastern plutocracy. A reduced cost of living is what the farmers want North and South—less tariff taxation and reduced bounties to "trusts." Then let the awakened members of the Southern branch of the Farmers' Alliance follow the course of their Northern brethren and "protect labor"—black as well as white—by making it secure in its rights and its earnings and holding out a reasonable incentive to effort. Politics of this sort will benefit the South, and it may be hoped the Farmers' Alliance in the Southern States will have strength enough to start the new departure on the line which the organization is following in the North.

CANADIANS GETTING MAD.

The Montreal *Herald*, under the caption of "Canada Lies a-Bleeding," is beside itself with rage over the result of the recent fisheries negotiation, although it as yet has no official information concerning the treaty itself. It assumes that the unofficial statements are correct and that by the treaty Canada is compelled to surrender every material point she has hitherto urged in order that Chamberlain may return to England with the treaty in his pocket. Inasmuch, however, as the United States Senate would have promptly rejected the treaty if Canada did not surrender every one of these "material points," we do not see but that the *Herald* would have to be indignant under any circumstances, since these "material points" have been urged by Canada in order to authorize the continuance of the outrageous and unwarranted oppression and persecution of our fishing vessels, and so to force this country to admit Canadian fish duty free, with no shadow of compensation for the privilege.

Coming to particulars, the *Herald* condemns the concession of commercial rights to American fishing vessels in Canadian ports which Canadian vessels enjoy in American ports, and adds: "The treaty, if accurately understood, concedes this point to the Americans in every particular except one—that is, the refusal to allow Americans to purchase bait—but this privilege is given in another way." It is remarkable that at this late day the *Herald* fails to understand that the concession of commercial rights was the core of the question at issue, and that without this concession the treaty would have been thrown into the Senatorial waste-basket. The matter of bait is of no consequence one way or the other. The American fishermen are no longer dependent upon Canada for bait. The "bankers" of Provincetown and Gloucester on their last cruise obtained all the bait they needed in Maine. The *Herald* further condemns the concession of the headland theory, and is indignant because Canada can no longer drive American fishermen out into the deep sea by claiming jurisdiction over vast gulfs and bays bounded by headland and headland, but must content herself with drawing the limit three miles from the beach lines, except to the extent of a limited proprietorship of some bays. The *Herald* is not satisfied even with the tonnage tax which Canada will be allowed to impose in return for commercial rights, and says: "Canada is not even to have the option of refusing the licenses and the Americans are not to be asked to pay a cent for them. The Canadian custom-house is required to stamp an American vessel's papers 'O. K.,' and there is an end of the matter." We are not so sure there is an end of the matter. The *Herald* is jumping at conclusions before it has seen the treaty. From what has been stated upon this side of the line it would appear that this tonnage tax has been attached to the permission to touch and trade because we will not let in Canadian fish duty free, and the tax will not be removed until we put fish on the free list, and, worse than this, that the amount of this tax is left at the discretion of the Canadians. If this be so, there may be some kicking on this side, for it would be within the power of the Canadians to make commercial privileges of little value to our fishermen. But this is a question which can be more intelligently discussed after the treaty is made public.

In any event, what does the *Herald* expect to accomplish, even if it should secure the rejection of the treaty? Assuming that its provisions have been correctly stated, they are the least that the American people will ever consent to accept. They care nothing for Canadian mackerel and codfish, or mackerel and codfish bait. Their contention rests upon commercial privilege. With the rejection of this the whole treaty would go and the old status would be resumed, with the additional feature of retaliation in kind and all that it implies. There could be no escape from it except through commercial union, which, however desirable it may be, does not appear feasible at present. Are the Canadians ready to accept the penalty of rejection?

PATRIOTISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A praiseworthy movement recently begun in New York City in favor of inculcating American patriotic ideas on the children of our public schools has been successful beyond the expectations of its promoters. The original idea was to confine operations to those schools in which the pupils were mainly of foreign parentage. But this was wisely abandoned after a short trial. It was found that many children of native parents afflicted with Anglomania and other foreign crazes were as much in need of patriotic lessons as the children of foreign-born citizens. The movement, therefore, extended to all the schools and with gratifying results, as appears from the statements of President Simmons of the New York Board of Education and other leaders in this new educational departure.

The plan has been to distribute American flags, the gifts of generous citizens, among the various class rooms, the teachers explaining the meaning and object of the distribution at their convenience. National holidays are to be celebrated by the recitation of patriotic poems and essays, the singing of patriotic songs, the explanations of the events which the holiday is meant to commemorate, and the giving of instruction in the duties of citizenship. One of the New York school inspectors, speaking of the effect of programs of this nature pursued in his district for six months, says:

> At first I found an almost complete lack of patriotism for America, even among native-born children. The subject, apparently, had never been brought to their attention. Now that they understand it they show the true spirit which should possess every citizen of our Republic. I frequently make addresses in the schools on incidents of the Civil War. You should see the boys and girls jump to their feet and shout when I mention any brave deed, and their faces glow when I tell them what our fathers have done for their country.

It would be better that the school inspectors should confine their efforts to the encouragement of the teachers in inculcating the lessons of patriotism than that they should take on themselves that duty. It is hard to conceive of a greater punishment to be inflicted on nervous pupils than the addresses of the average school director. The most devoted patriotism would hardly be proof against it. But the patriotic songs and recitations, the essays by the pupils and persons of literary taste on events of American history, the distribution of the patriotic flags, and the adornment of the school-rooms with pictures and busts of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and the heroes and patriots of American history, are all excellent in themselves and cannot fail to be productive of good. The less buncombe and spread-eagleism, however, the better.

The new movement is not only commendable but necessary. Strong efforts have been and are made to foreignize not only our politics but our ideas and our customs. The evidence is to be found in the superabundance of fashionable foreign fads in our seaboard cities, and the determined efforts being made in most of our Western cities to introduce and maintain foreign studies, so called, in our public schools. There is, moreover, an active propaganda of anarchy and its methods in our midst, which, unless it is counteracted, may have an evil effect on the citizens of the future. The men and women of America ought to be Americans in name and in fact, in heart and in mind.

HIGH LICENSE IN CHICAGO.

A correspondent at Lincoln, Neb., writes to THE TRIBUNE, saying: "The Prohibitionists "here are stating publicly that there are "more saloons in Chicago in proportion to "the population under high license than "under low license. They also state publicly "that THE TRIBUNE dare not deny the above. "Will you publish in THE TRIBUNE the number of saloons in Chicago under low license "and the number now; also the population "then and now; also the official source of "your information?"

City Collector Onahan, chief of the Chicago License Bureau, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the New York Citizens' High-License Committee and published in New York papers of Saturday, says:

> The substantial fact is that high license has arrested the multiplication of saloons in Chicago—that whereas in 1882-'83, under a license of $52 per year, we had 3,919 licensed saloons, in 1887-'88 the number is substantially no greater, while the population has increased from 500,000 to 900,000, and the city has extended its limits on every side, so that it is not unreasonable to assume we should now have 6,000 or more saloons except for the intervention of a high license.

The City Collector in his annual report to the Council the 3d of last month gave the number of licenses issued during the year for the various "saloon periods" as follows:

> Period ending May 1, 1887, 3,687; first period, ending Aug. 1, 1887, 3,973; second period, ending Dec. 1, 1887, 4,103; third period, ending May 1, 1888, 3,634.

Under the city ordinance the $500 fee is divided into three parts for payment at the commencement of each period. The average number of saloons falls below the 3,919 of the low-license year 1882-'83. Had the license fee been made payable yearly in advance, as was contemplated by the promoters of the law, Mr. Onahan says he is "persuaded that the number of saloons would now be down below 3,000."

High license has completely wiped out the bars in the family grocery stores, which were, as has been well said, "the pest of the home and the curse of the family." There is not one of them in existence in the city now.

Our correspondent need not go outside his own State to show the good effects of high license. The City of Indianapolis, with a $100 license fee, has 400 saloons, while the City of Omaha, with a population equal to that of Indianapolis, has but 250 saloons under the $1,000 license law of Nebraska.

BURROWS OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan from the Fourth or Kalamazoo District is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and is reported to be rabidly hostile to giving the people any relief from war duties. The predominating interest of his district is agriculture. Two-thirds of his constituents gain their living by farming and selling their surplus food products in England at free-trade prices, less the heavy cost of transportation to Liverpool. They are, therefore, free-traders by occupation—every man of them. But they are obliged to pay high-protection prices for all they purchase in exchange for their free-trade commodities. Mr. Burrows thinks it would be not only committing a sin against the coddled classes but injurious to the farmers themselves if they purchased their store goods and agricultural implements at less than high-tariff prices. He considers it the chief end in life of Grangers to pour wealth into the coffers of "protected industries" and take the money from the cheap free-trade prices they receive for their crops. Mr. Burrows in 1882 in a powerful Republican district ran for election on this issue of high protection to manufacturers at the expense of the farmers, and his seat was contested by Mr. Yaple, who was stigmatized as a "free-trader," and Yaple, who stumped the district on this distinct issue, beat him by 255 majority. In 1884, a Presidential year, Yaple ran again in this strong Republican district and came within an inch of being elected, Burrows, the ultra-protectionist, beating him only 352 votes, instead of 3,500 as he ought to and would have done if the system of cut-throat war duties had been as popular among the farmers of the district as it was with Mr. Burrows. In his crazy devotion to the interests of tariff-protected trusts and monopolies he may find that the shorn farmers of the Fourth District may conclude to choose another shepherd next fall. The result in the Upper Peninsular district should admonish him that the time has come for a revision of war duties.

ONE man who had the cold shivers when he read Mr. Blaine's letter was Senator William P. Frye of Maine. Mr. Frye knows what that letter means, and so does the editor of the New York *Sun*, judging from the following significant editorial in that paper:

> Why, Mr. Blaine is only 58 years and a few days old this morning.
>
> We do not affirm that any new office, such as that of Senator-at-large or Senator-for-life, should be created for Mr. Blaine's benefit. He ought to be sent back to the Senate in the regular way. The people of Maine should make it their duty to attend to this. As for the present Senators from Maine, Mr. Hale and Mr. Frye, they both owe so much to their greater fellow-citizen and party chieftain that we rather expect to find them in a sharp quarrel for the honor of resigning to make room for him. Mr. Frye's term ends first, but that fact should not be allowed to count to Mr. Hale's disadvantage in the generous and loyal rivalry.
>
> Mr. Blaine, we say, is barely 58. He ought to serve at least three full terms in the Senate before he begins to feel old enough to retire from public life.

Mr. Blaine owes Frye nothing. On the contrary, the latter has been ugly and ill-tempered, jealous in his small way of the great popularity of Mr. Blaine and not loyal in his support. We advise William to hustle out over the State of Maine as quick as he can and put his fences in the best possible state of repair, for they will have to withstand a severe strain in a short time.

Sincere in Every Word—J. H. Manley's Views.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.—[Editor New York Tribune.]—The interview published in the New York *World* of Feb. 16 does me great injustice. What I stated was that the letter of Mr. Blaine meant just what it said and was sincere in every word; that it was, so far as Mr. Blaine was concerned, a perfect and absolute declination and a withdrawal of his name from the Chicago convention. I never stated that it was not final, or that he did not decline the nomination, or that I was in constant communication with him. I did state that I knew from the members of his family that he was in perfect health, and that he had not been sick an hour since he left home, with the exception of a slight cold contracted in crossing the Alps, and that all this talk about Mr. Blaine's poor health was nonsense. I also added that I believed (and this was simply my own personal belief) that he was the strongest candidate the Republican party could nominate, and that if the Republicans should with unanimity nominate him at Chicago I did not see how he could decline. I do not in any way speak for Mr. Blaine, and I never pretended to. J. H. MANLEY.

Mr. Blaine and the Cabinet.

Iowa State Journal: We venture to make the prediction that Mr. Blaine will never accept a place in the Cabinet, whoever may be President. We also venture to say that, while he declines to enter the race for President and would not enter the Cabinet, and while he asks no honors at the hands of the party, he will be first among all Republicans to lead the party in its hard fights, and first always to subordinate personal interest or ambition to the party's good. Blaine on the stump for the Republican ticket this fall, giving his whole power for the party, and carrying millions of Republicans enthusiastically with him, will be in splendid contrast to the leading Republicans who have skulked or deserted heretofore because of personal defeats or fancied personal grievances. Whether on the ticket or in the ranks, whether first in party honors or ignored by the party, it will make no difference to Mr. Blaine, nor in his activity in behalf of the party and its success. As Senator Harrison of Indiana has so aptly said, "He will still be the leader of the party whether on the ticket or not," and will still do more than any other hundred men in carrying the people to the party's support whether he is a candidate or not. If all Republicans were as sincerely for the party, and all Republican leaders had been as capable as he of dismissing personal defeats or grievances, we should have a Republican President today. Much depends on Mr. Blaine whether we shall have a Republican President elected this year. And every Republican in the land, whether Blaine or anti-Blaine, thrills with delight and is strong with confidence because he knows that party dependence on Blaine is safe and sure.

Eye-Openers for a Trust-Protection Organ.

The Chicago *Journal* has been soliciting opinions from Republican members of the Illinois Legislature as to their favorit candidates for President and also in regard to the question of tariff reform. Some of the replies must have been eye-openers to the venerable, trust-protection-tariff editors of our grandmotherly contemporary. We subjoin a few of these replies printed in a single issue of the *Journal:*

> DIXON, Ill., Feb. 18.—On the tariff question I am in favor of protecting home industries to such necessary extent as may enable labor to reap a just reward and permit capital to be so invested as to foster labor. *However, I think there might be some tariff reform without injury to the great body of our people,* but this I am satisfied the Republican party can accomplish without any aid or advice from the Cobden Club.
>
> JOHN D. CRABTREE (State Senator).
>
> MOMENCE, Ill., Feb. 18.—First choice for President, Phil Sheridan; second choice, Gresham. First choice for Vice-President, Ben Harrison; second choice, Hawley of Connecticut. *A reduction in tariff, but not enough to cripple the laboring classes.* Give us either of the above-named leaders, with the assurance to the workingmen that we will sustain them and not render them paupers under a low tariff, and we will show our opponents that a larger majority will be polled than at any time since the election of Abraham Lincoln. Have nothing to say in regard to Governor.
>
> H. M. KEYSER (Representative).
>
> PONTIAC, Ill., Feb. 18.—With Blaine out of the way, I hardly yet know who I would prefer as a Presidential candidate. I think either Sheridan, Hawley, Gresham, or Lincoln could be elected, and would prefer Hawley or Gresham. I am for Fifer for Governor. *I believe in a protective tariff, but only for protection, and not to create a monopoly. I believe the tariff needs revision and many things placed on the free list.*
>
> GEORGE TORRANCE (State Senator).
>
> BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 18.—My choice for President is Judge Gresham and for Governor the Hon. J. W. Fifer.
>
> *I am in favor of a reduction of the tariff on necessaries and things not produced in this country; but am in favor of protecting home industries to a moderate extent.*
>
> F. Y. HAMILTON (Representative).
>
> ROBINSON, Ill., Feb. 16.—For President, Gresham: for Governor, McNulta. *Tariff sufficient for revenue, adjusted with a view to protection—not revenue only.*
>
> ALFRED H. JONES (Representative).

GOV. HILL'S new piano is making more music in President Cleveland's ears just now than all his own organs combined.

IT is believed the United States could whip Morocco, anyhow.

THE Ohio Legislature has been discussing ways and means of getting rid of the English sparrow. Why not bribe some Frenchwoman to start the fashion of wearing stuffed sparrows on ladies' hats?

REMEMBER, boys, as time flies by,
  As you are now so once was I,
  As I am now you soon must be,
  Pack up your grips and follow me.
—*Farmer McClaughry to the other boodlers.*

BY an unfortunate error, which does not often occur in this office, the concluding portion of Mrs. Lew Wallace's letter on the "Grand Turk's Harem," on another page of the *Sun* this morning, has been appended to an article entitled, "A Day in Trinity Church," and the proper conclusion of the last-named article appears at the end of Mrs. Wallace's story.—*New York Sun.* The *Sun's* office cat is a thoroughly depraved animal. It shows no signs of reformation.

PERHAPS the Knights of Labor can point out some great benefit resulting from the Reading strike. It is not visible to the unaided eye of the ordinary observer.

THE straits are not yet open, but the crystal waves of the Chicago River are dancing in the genial rays of a Chicago sun and reflecting in their liquid depths the marvelous blue of a Chicago sky. The wheels of commerce are getting ready to churn.

THE Chicago police were said to be greatly agitated yesterday morning in consequence of a report that the man who killed Mr. Snell was hiding in the town where Gen. Sheridan was born.

MR. CLARKSON, one of the chattels of the Chicago Base-Ball Club, talks of buying his liberty. This, it will be remembered, was a privilege that was sometimes permitted under a former régime of slavery, and Mr. Clarkson can certainly plead numerous precedents in support of his demand.

THE candidate's boomlet now bunglingly
  boometh,
And bashfully buzzeth the beggarly bee;
In the bulge of his bonnet it busily hummeth
  A song like the sob of the sad, sounding sea.

TAKE it out tenderly,
  Dump it with care,
'Tis what's left of the bill
  Of Senator Blair.

AS ONE of the cities sometimes spoken of as the birthplace of the immortal Homer Syracuse can hold up her head and look unmoved on the pretensions of her sister city Albany.

A TUNNEL to unite the three cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City has been projected. What will they do with it? They have no Yerkes.

THE *Journal* editor must have forgotten himself yesterday in publishing the letter of Bill Nye. It voices strongly the argument of a farmer against protection to others while he has none.

CURRENT NOTES.

Too much learning makes a man mad. Too little makes some other man mad.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

It is said that a plot against the life of the Czar of Russia has been discovered. A scheme was on foot to induce him to act as judge at a baby show.—*Lincoln Journal.*

Mrs. Blogg (to inquiring stranger)—Yes, we are a musical community. You have no idea how many executioners of music we have in town.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Customer (to coal dealer)—I want to get a ton of coal. Dealer—Yes, sir; what size? Customer (timidly)—Well, if it isn't asking too much, sir, I would like a two-thousand-pound ton.—*New York Sun.*

An American author has made Prince Bismarck a character in a novel, and he will probably have succeeded in cleaning all the other dummies out before the work reaches a second edition.—*New Haven News.*

Omaha girl—Why is it, doctor, that some men who never enter a saloon have red noses? Is it constitutional? Doctor—Perfectly. The Constitution gives every man a right to buy what he pleases at a drug store.—*Omaha World.*

The New York Assembly has adjourned because it feared that the ceiling of the State Capitol at Albany would fall and crush its members. The man who built it will now be overwhelmed with applications from other States.—*Omaha World.*

Employment agent—I will record your application in a moment. John, show this lady to a seat. Fair applicant (indignantly)—Lady! Do you mean to insult me, sir? I never did a day's washing in my life. I would have you know, sir, that I am a "reduced gentlewoman."—*Omaha World.*

"George, I didn't know you were going away on a hunt." "I haven't thought of going, Naomi. Why?" "I inferred from a remark papa made this morning that you were." "What did he say?" "He said you were loaded for bear last night."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

One of the Supreme Judges of Indiana lost $50 on three-card monte last fall, and the other day a bunko steerer bled him to the extent of $200. However, no one looks for sharpness in a Supreme Court Judge. Dignity and profundity are what he aims at.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hostess (at an evening entertainment)—O, Mr. De Hobson, where can I find young Mr. Sissy? We want him to complete a set. Mr. De Hobson—I saw him only a moment ago, Mrs. Browne, down-stairs, at the free lunch counter—that is—at the banquet table. May I have the pleasure of fetching him?—*The Epoch.*

Miss Lakeside (of Chicago)—"Miss Gotham puts on a good many airs, but she's not well acquainted with the stage." "Why not?" "I heard her speak of Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle' this afternoon, when everybody knows it's Jefferson that plays it. She makes me tired."—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

Gen. Simon Cameron says his son, Senator Don Cameron, "doesn't want to be President this time anyhow. In other words, he was for the State and this State was for Blaine."

Miss Jennie Chamberlain has retired from the professional-beauty business and is living at a Cleveland hotel. She seldom goes out, receives few visitors, and leads an extremely quiet life.

Mme. Brumidi, the model of the figure of Freedom in the fresco adorning the dome of the Capitol, is the proprietor of a boarding-house in Washington, and is a handsome and stately woman.

Mr. John R. Hogg, who helped to build the first railroad in the United States, is still living at Elkton, Md. He is 83 years old and is a pensioner of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Delaware Railroad Company.

Secretary Whitney is said to be seriously considering resignation from the Cabinet, with a view to placing himself in a position as a compromise Presidential candidate between the contending Cleveland and Hill factions.

Senator Eugene Hale of Maine told a New York interviewer last Saturday that Blaine could not be considered out of the race for the Presidency, and that he considered it an impertinence to be asked his opinion of any other candidate.

Gen. Longstreet has at Gainesville, Ga., an old-fashioned mansion and a farm of 100 acres. His farming is chiefly confined to grape-culture. There are some iron and sulphur springs on the property, and a prosperous hotel has been established.

Smith M. Weed, the ablest Democratic manager in New York, is going to Europe in June to spend six months or a year. This announcement is considered ominous, as it will virtually leave Gov. Hill in control of the political wires at this interesting juncture.

M. Renan recently said to a friend: "I sometimes think that from the depths of Hell I shall manage to win the relenting favor of God, provided that I am allowed to talk to Him in French. Therefore I trust that French will be the language of eternity. If it is not, I am lost."

Congressman Boutelle of Maine is another of the minnows who imagine that they are creating a commotion in deep political waters now that the whale has retired. He rushes unnecessarily into print to declare that nothing would induce him to accept the Republican Presidential nomination.

S. R. Johnson of Omaha was given a chance a few years ago to buy the Coronado Islands, in San Diego Bay, for $75,000, but refused it, and they were sold to a syndicate soon after for $110,000. The syndicate has since sold $2,800,000 worth of lots from the tract and the balance is held at $10,000,000.

Mrs. D. C. Bloomer, who lives at Council Bluffs, comes forward at this late day to deny that she was the inventor of the peculiar costume which for so many years has borne her name, though she admits that she was the first to wear it in public when she delivered a lecture in Chicago on woman's rights.

Minister McLane is extremely popular in Paris. He is consulted, it is said, by the members of the Diplomatic Corps not only on questions relating to American politics but on European affairs as well. Mr. McLane is now [illegible] years of age and is a most entertaining conversationalist. He is at work on a volume of memoirs, and those who know him well say that it will be a most readable and valuable book.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has been obliged to give up his old habit of answering personally all letters addressed to him. A printed note which opens as follows is now frequently received by his correspondents: "Dr. Holmes regrets that impaired eyesight and the large demands upon his time by distant and unknown friends oblige him to contract his hitherto extended correspondence and to avail himself of an assistant in writing."

Mexican Justice.

A traveler tells this story to a Pittsburg *Dispatch* reporter: "I was at one of the large hotels in the City of Mexico and had gone to my room, intending to go to bed. My room looked out over the main entrance of the hotel. It was about 11 o'clock, and the theatre-goers and others were thronging into the hotel restaurant. I could hear the women laughing and the chatter of the men. All at once there came a little extra burst of sound; not much of a disturbance, but still enough to make me curious to discover the cause. I walked to the window and looked down onto the street. I saw a group of five or six men; they were no longer talking noisily, and they separated in a minute or two when a couple of police officers appeared. Then I saw that a man was lying on the ground. The policemen took the recumbent man and dragged him away. I was too sleepy to care about going down-stairs to find out what had occurred.

"Next morning I asked some of the gentlemen I knew in the hotel about the affair. 'O,' said one of them, 'a mere trifle. One of the waiters in the café had been paying too much attention to a gentleman's wife. The gentleman called to see the waiter last night and when he came to the door slipped a knife into him. That's all.'

"'Was he badly wounded?' asked I.

"'He's dead,' was the laconic response.

"At the suggestion of a friend I attended the judicial inquiry into the killing before the Magistrate. The aggrieved husband was there—he had been arrested and told the court how he warned the waiter to stop calling his wife more than once, and, finding that words would not cure him of his passion, he put an end to the affair with his knife.

"The Magistrate nodded his head in approval, as did everybody else. Under like circumstances they would have done the same. The husband was congratulated on his executive ability and allowed to depart with honor."

Risking Her Reputation.

"Sewsan," said an old colored woman as she stood in the door shading her eyes with her hand. "Is you gwine out wuf dat ar white mewel?"

"Yes, ma-am."

"Wuf dat ar' sun-bunnit on yoh haid?"

"Yes, indeed."

"You jes' climb down out'en dat ar waggin or take dat 'ar sun-bunnit offen you."

"Whuffo? I cain't go ba'h headed."

"Yes, yoh kin. Foh de Lohd it's all yoh reppitashuns wuf to go out behind a white mewel wuf yoh haid kivered up dat a way. Folks'll think shoh you's a red-headed niggah."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Proof at Last.

Ignatius Donnelly—The chain of evidence is complete. You remember Bartley Campbell, the dramatist?

Omaha man—Of course.

"I called at the insane asylum where he is confined and found him feeling miserably. Well, sir, the poor fellow declared over and over again that Shakespeare was in his stomach."

"Yes."

"Well, sir, the doctor told me positively that Bartley was suffering from a surfeit of bacon."—*Omaha World.*

Canada Grumbles.

Toronto *Mail:* Canada will not be pleased. If she had been willing to settle the fishery question by simply yielding her main contentions she could have done so long ago without recourse to a commission. She was not willing to do so, and her Government vigorously objected to any surrender. The question, however, has now been settled for her by Great Britain, and she has gained nothing but the removal of a vexed question at her own expense, while the United States has gained all the advantages it desired.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

The Misses Recherché and Rusher, walking arm-in-arm, meet Miss Purser. Miss Rusher smiles and bows.

"What, do you still recognize that Miss Purser? Why, the day her old dad failed I gave her the cut direct."

"O, but you were entirely too hasty! Don't you know her father had compromised with his creditors for 20 cents on the dollar?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Treading the Mazy.

Young Mr. Wabash (to Miss Waldo of Boston at a dancing party)—Will you favor me with two or three rounds, Miss Waldo?

Miss Waldo (an admirer of John L., of course)—Certainly, Mr. Wabash, with pleasure. Or, if you like, we will continue to a finish.—*New York Sun.*

His Place Is in the Senate.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Mr. Blaine's place henceforth is in the Senate. He should have a seat in that body for life, or for as long as his willingness and ability to serve the country and his party endure.

Which Is Why They Quake.

Omaha *Republican:* The Democrats insist that Mr. Blaine did not mean what he said; and they are quaking with fear that they are right.

It Was a Misfit Garment.

Cleveland *Leader:* The Democratic party has completely abandoned the "reform" cloak. It wasn't a good fit anyway.

NONE ABOVE SUSPICION.

VISITORS ALMOST BARRED FROM THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Government So Afraid of Dynamiters that More Stringent Police Rules Are Proposed—Marital Troubles of Americans Aired in a London Court—Archdeacon Farrar Censured—A Romantic Marriage—Other Gossip by Cable.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The new Gladstone members, now called the "Home-Rule Trinity," came to St. Stephen's this afternoon together and were warmly cheered at the gate by outsiders. To the latter the dynamite scare is a prodigious annoyance. It is almost impossible nowadays for tourists or strangers to go within the gates. One hundred and fifty constables are detailed in and about the Houses of Parliament, and police sentinels patrol the embankment terrace and challenge the small boats when they loiter. The frowning granit pile looks and is guarded like a fortress. It is now the presumption of the police that every stranger is a dynamitard and must prove he is not or be hustled. Even a Conservative journal has today been moved to say:

"It is understood that new rules for the admission of strangers are under consideration by the Speaker and Home Secretary. Pending the result the issue of orders for the public galleries is greatly restricted and members of Parliament are much put out to satisfy the legitimate curiosity of their constituents. It is absurd that British citizens should be virtually excluded from witnessing the proceedings of their own Parliament, and it is to be hoped the new rules will be carefully examined before they be allowed to come into practice. Police constables swarm at Westminster and suspects are not the least likely to have a chance of doing harm, but the public generally ought not to be treated as possible dynamiters."

Doubtless when Mr. Chamberlain goes within the gates of St. Stephen's he also will be warmly cheered. The masses are not clear about the fisheries matter, but consider that he is a hero of some mysterious kind for what he has done in Washington. All the papers say today that he is to be knighted on his return. A member of Parliament who is close to him said: "It is nonsense. He will remember what Disraeli said when it was suggested he be raised to a Dukedom, 'No, indeed,' contemptuously answered Beaconsfield; 'why, Rutland is a Duke.' Joe Chamberlain will not care a rushlight for a knighthood. Joe would refuse this commonplace honor. Let the reporters in America ask him his opinion about Knights."

Æolus and Neptune are having high jinks in Nice. The Promenade des Anglais, which a few days ago was strewn with flowers, is now partly under water. A heavy gale blowing from the sea is dashing over the roadway with blinding fury. Hundreds of seabirds are hovering around the mainland. Rows of bathing machines have been thrown up high and dry, and the inhabitants of the villas facing the sea are blocking up their doors with boards and cement to keep the salt water from flooding their gardens. All carriage traffic has stopped on the promenade. Hundreds of people have been clustered together watching the scene. The mountains are white with snow. The ground in the orange groves is yellow with falling fruit. So far the yachts in the harbor have escaped damage.

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This morning, before Justice North, a case was dismissed by the learned Judge which has excited lively interest among Americans here. It was a cross-suit for the custody of their only child between Charles Harris Phelps and Mrs. Elenor Livingston Phelps, both of well-known New York families, who were fashionably married in that city in the spring of 1885. Soon after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Phelps started around the world on a wedding tour. All went happily till Teheran, Persia, was reached, when an incompatibility of temperament became apparent, resulting in temporary separation. Mutual friends, however, intervened, and the differences were for the time being settled. Last year, however, final separation took place by consent of both parties, with recourse to a court of law.

One month ago Mrs. Phelps, through her counsel, Sir Henry James, Queen's counsel, gave notice of a chancery suit for possession of the child, which, since separation, had remained in the custody of the father. When the case was called last Saturday week Mr. Phelps, who appeared for himself in propria persona, he being a member of the New York bar, presented a counter petition to the court in which, in support of his claim that the child should not be handed over to the custody of Mrs. Phelps, he charged her with a statutory offense, alleging that it was committed during their stay in Persia. His Honor Justice North ordered that the woman appear before him today in support of her petition and to rebut the charges made by her husband. Sir Henry James, Queen's counsel, appeared this morning in behalf of the petitioner, who, he said, was now on her way to New York to confer with her legal advisers there in regard to the cross petition, and asked for postponement of the hearing until he should hear further from her. Justice North said:

"Under the circumstances I can only dismiss the petition with costs. I might have to consult the interests of the infant, but that I have been informed is not a ward of the court. It is merely a question between father and mother as to which shall be custodian of the infant. I fixed a suitable day for the hearing of the petition and cross-petition, and as the woman was then in court I cannot grant postponement merely because in the meantime she has thought fit to go to America. As evidence cannot, I am told, be presented in the absence of the petitioner, I feel compelled to dismiss the petition with costs."

Mr. Phelps asked whether he could have the interim injunction which had been granted, forbidding Mrs. Phelps from attempting to obtain custody of the child, made perpetual. This his Lordship refused to do, saying that, as the petition had been dismissed, he had no further jurisdiction in the matter.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Phelps at the outcome of the case. It is said that in her petition she merely charged her husband with cruelty and general unfitness for the custody of the infant, whereas it is alleged much more serious charges might have been preferred. The counter-petition, in which she was accused of committing a statutory offense, came as a great surprise. Perfectly conscious of her own innocence and strong in the confidence of all who know her, Mrs. Phelps would have met and indignantly denied the infamous charge so unhappily aired in open court had it not come out that as Phelps appeared as his own counsel she would have to submit to the ordeal of cross-examination at his hands. Rather than undergo this indignity from the hands of a man from whom she claims already to have suffered much Mrs. Phelps sailed last Saturday week for New York. The child in is now in charge of a woman at Maidstone, the father and mother having given cross-undertakings to the court pending the proceedings not to attempt to obtain possession of it.

Archdeacon Farrar is getting much public censure for permitting Matthew Arnold to run the dedication of the Milton memorial window Saturday as a private performance. Many Americans in London would have been glad of an opportunity to attend simply out of respect to the distinguished American donor. Canon Farrar remarked in opening the services that not only Americans but Englishmen had reasons to remember Childs' philanthropy with gratitude, yet what could and should have been a memorable public service was transformed into a small select private entertainment for a few parishioners at Westminster, simply because Matthew Arnold mortgaged his part of the proceedings to American magazines. The American reporters would not have been admitted if they had been known to the three men on guard at the door.

The London *Times* says editorially this morning: "We understand that Saturday afternoon the Milton window in St. Margaret's, Westminster, the gift of G. W. Childs of Philadelphia, was unveiled, and we believe an address was delivered on the occasion by Matthew Arnold. The public were excluded and admission was refused representatives of the press by the rector, Archdeacon Farrar."

The *Evening News* waxes wroth over it also, and calls on Farrar to explain. The only excuse is that it was the wish of Matthew Arnold. At the eleventh hour a letter was sent to Minister Phelps that if any Americans wished to attend they might do so. This, of course, was only available to Americans who happened to be at that moment at the legation. With the exception of the reporters and Judge W. H. Arnoux Mr. Phelps and his wife were the only Americans there.

A young farmer in Van Buren, Miss., named T. Mitchell advertised for a wife last summer, and among the answers got a captivating note from a little girl in Sussex named Miss Gold. Correspondence followed, photographs were exchanged, and everything was mutually satisfactory. Miss Gold sailed for America last November to wed her admirer. She took passage in the emigrant ship W. A. Scholten, which was lost off the coast of Dover. Miss Gold got particular newspaper prominence because of her great bravery and fortitude as the vessel was sinking. The emigrants on the vessel were mostly Dutch, and Miss Gold begged the few English people on board to join hands and die together. Miss Gold was among the few rescued and was taken back to her home in Winchelsea, Sussex. She would not risk the terrors of a second voyage, so Mitchell had to come over and marry her. He arrived a few weeks ago, and a notice of marriage to Miss Gold was published in the London papers today.

IN THE MUSIC HALLS.

The second of the historical and analytical piano lectures at Kimball Hall was given last evening by Messrs. Emil Liebling and W. S. B. Mathews. The latter began his remarks with a brief résumé of the previous lecture, which had dealt with the development of technic as well as piano music itself in the works of Bach, Handel, Scarlatti, Mozart, and Beethoven, after which he proceeded:

Down to the time of Beethoven the development of the art of music was comparatively leisurely, and it is not difficult to trace the successive steps, and to see wherein successive composers have followed out the clews and suggestions of their predecessors. Already in the time of Beethoven, however, the activity in this form of art had grown too extensive and varied to be confined to any one composer in a single generation. Henceforwards the historical relations of the movement are more difficult to follow, because they are so often contemporary, different composers working out special provinces of art. In Beethoven's time there were two great masters whose influence upon the development of the art has been very great. They were Schubert and Carl Maria von Weber. Schubert, although writing elegantly for the pianoforte, was little operative in increasing its powers of expression. He devoted himself to the development of the song, which, from the variety and the number of his works in this line, as well as from their intrinsic merit, he may be said to have created. Weber devoted himself with equal ardor to the province of dramatic music—the opera—in the history of which his name marks an important epoch. What he did more especially was to introduce the people's song into opera; this he did in greater simplicity than had been done before. Besides, he enlarged the resources of the opera by making the descriptive parts of the music more effective. As he was also a piano virtuoso, bringing to this form of composition the same readiness and the same faculty of pleasing that had served him so well in opera, he marked an epoch in this province also, his famous concertstuecke being the warhorse of ambitious pianists from his own time until nearly the present. The novelties of technic in this work, he stated, were the delivery of a cantabile melody with staccato accompaniment, as we see in the introduction, certain forms of passage work, and especially a greater freedom of spirit. (At this point the illustration was played, Weber's Concertstuecke.)

Mendelssohn was credited with two important special provinces in music. The first was the Song without Words, the title of which already distinguishes it from the nocturnes of Field, their nearest predecessor, by showing that their songlike character was intentional, and that they were to be interpreted and treated freely, just as songs are always treated. These pieces differ from Field's, moreover, he said, in their greater variety of subject-matter, for it is a too common mistake to speak of them as if the first song were the type of the whole. Some of them are elegiac in character, others are as lively as possible, yet others jubilant. It is still a further proof of their validity that they survive so fresh after so many years and so wide changes in the art of music in general. The other type which Mendelssohn may be said to have created, or at least in which he surpassed all others, was the Scherzo, a peculiarly light and fairy-like movement, indicating a finer adjustment of the pianoforte, as well as of that of the composer, and a more delicate touch, a light wrist, etc. The combination of these two specialties in a single work gave the world that lasting masterpiece, the "Rondo Capriccioso." (Here were played the illustrations from Mendelssohn).

Of Schumann, the speaker said, the technical merits are still far from fully realized by pianists in general. It is true that the most important influence of Schumann was upon the course of music itself, but he was primarily a pianist, at least in so far as intention went, and he distinctly set himself to accomplish upon this instrument certain effects. The technical specialty of Schumann was the combination of the staccato touch with the pedal legato. This is the same element which is seen carried out so fully in Liszt. But Schumann did it soonest and produced by means of it poetical and deeply beautiful effects. Another peculiarity of Schumann's technic is the "differential" touch, in which respect his works far surpass all their predecessors—so much so that for nearly a generation after they were written there were few pianists who could obtain the proper effect of them, and scarcely a larger number of listeners capable of appreciating the beauty of the effects so produced. Schumann's technic has also yet another element worthy of note, since it indicates an inner state; it has more abandon than that of his predecessors. The fingers are supposed to be more ready to do things with heat. In this also he is the forerunner of Liszt. Chopin's works, as well as Schumann's, illustrate the dependence of a composer upon his instrument. All their novelties were evidently the result of suggestions derived from the instrument itself. It was with his fingers upon the key board that Chopin invented the new effects making up the staple of the great book of studies, opus 10. This epoch-marking work was composed by a boy of 20 or thereabouts, the pupil of a pedantic provincial teacher, and a devotee of Bach, whose fugues he used to play by the hour. The lecturer then commented upon the presence of the people's song element in these works of Chopin, especially in those upon the program, and upon the highly refined and delicate manner of its idealization.

Mr. Liebling gave a brilliant performance of the Weber Concertstück, accompanied by Mr. Harrison M. Wild, who played the orchestral parts upon a second piano. With the exception of a lack of repose and consequent hastening of the tempo unduly in one or two places, the rendition was very satisfactory and gave an excellent idea of the peculiarities of Weber's genius. Mendelssohn was represented by a scherzo and the most distinctly characteristic of his "Songs Without Words," among them the Hunting Song, Spring Song, Venetian Gondolier's Song (the one in G minor), and the Spinning Song. They were played with taste and refinement, the Spring Song being, all things considered, the best done. Schumann was not extensively represented, only three of his smaller works being given—namely: the "Bird as Prophet," "Kreisleriana," No. 2 (the one most frequently heard) and the "Ende vom Lied." However, it is doubtful if a selection could have been made that would have proved any more satisfactory, and the pieces had the further merit of not requiring an excessive amount of time. Of Chopin's works the best known of the scherzos, a nocturne, mazurka, etude, and the G minor ballade were played, works which contrasted well with those that preceded and with each other. The audience, which was somewhat larger than that at the first lecture, was attentive and appreciative.

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The National opera company began its second engagement at the new National Theatre in Washington last night in the presence of a large audience, Mrs. Cleveland and party occupying one of the boxes. The opera was Rubinstein's "Nero," with Emma Juch, Charlotte Walker, Clara Poole, Amanda Fabris, and Messrs. Sylva and Ludwig in the cast. It was received with manifestations of warm approval and interest.

Smothered by Coal Gas.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Theodore Peterson and his mother, living five miles west of Dows, Wright County, were found dead in their beds yesterday, having been smothered by escaping coal gas.

GRAVE ALARM IN BERLIN.

APPREHENSIONS REGARDING THE CROWN PRINCE'S CONDITION.

Social Festivities Abandoned and the Old Emperor Said to Be About to Hasten to San Remo—An Appeal for Aid for England's Agricultural Interests—Secrets of O'Brien's Imprisonment—The European Situation.

[New York Mail and Express Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The brevity of the official bulletins which are issued by the physicians in attendance on the German Crown Prince at San Remo, and the somewhat alarming reports which are constantly received from other sources, and sources really more trustworty for the actual facts of the situation, are inducing a feeling of the most profound uneasiness in Berlin, which betrays a more settled apprehension of the worst than has yet been apparent, even amid the gloom which has prevailed for a long time. Some of the first authorities on throat diseases agree that the results of Prof. Virchow's examination might be adduced in support of either theory of the nature of the Prince's malady with equal logic and probability; but others are not inclined to consider Virchow's judgment always infallible and rather question his interpretation of the signs which his investigation revealed. The general public had expected that the report would be more favorable, and the disheartening information which now leaks out everywhere, even from remarks by the physicians, except in the formal bulletin, has had a depressing effect. Yesterday a great crowd of Berlinese assembled to greet the aged Emperor on his appearance at his accustomed window as a token of their sympathy with his grief and their solicitude for the Crown Prince. Last evening the rumor was revived that the old Emperor had announced his intention of hurrying to San Remo, so as to be with his son in his last moments. Dispatches from Rome announce that if Emperor William go to San Remo he will be joined there by King Humbert of Italy and his son, the Prince of Naples.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The midnight bulletin from San Remo said the Crown Prince passed the best day he has had since the operation. The cough and expectoration have abated. The patient is in good spirits. The Prince of Wales was met by the Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry, and Princess Irene. He immediately visited the Crown Prince, dined with him, and will remain until Wednesday. The meeting between the Prince and his sister, the Duchess of Baden, was extremely affecting. The Prince, being unable to speak, resorted to pathetic signs. The Duchess broke down in a flood of tears. The weather is cold and unhealthy. It is expected there will be a decisive turn for good or ill in the Prince's condition within ten days.

The *Standard's* San Remo dispatch says: "The state of the Crown Prince's windpipe, though not alarming, is serious, owing to errors made by German surgeons in the choice of tubes and their treatment of the wound."

The Vienna *Tagblatt's* San Remo dispatch says: "Dr. Mackenzie in an interview confirmed the report that dissension exists among the Prince's medical advisers. Dr. Mackenzie said he remained at San Remo at the desire of the Prince, but left the treatment of the case in the hands of Dr. Bergmann. Dr. Krause sides with Dr. Mackenzie."

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "An indefinit sense of coming evil has seized upon men here. All kinds of rumors are bruited. The sole topic in social circles is the state of the Prince's health. Festive gatherings are becoming rare. Within a few days orders for arrangements for eight semi-private balls at one of the chief hotels have been countermanded.

STAGNATION IN ENGLAND.

An Appeal for the Relief of the Agricultural Industry.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Robert Cunningham and E. Graham, the members imprisoned for taking part in the Trafalgar Square disturbances some months ago and released Saturday, were given a great reception by the Parnellites when they made their appearance in the House today. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented on the prolonged depression of agriculture, and said the subject was of greater importance than the Irish question, forming perhaps the greatest problem of the time. It was a question which the Government must inevitably deal with at no distant day. The loss by deficient agricultural values was estimated for the year 1885 at £42,800,000. It could not now be less than $50,000,000, an amount equal to a reduction of one-fourth the export trade of the country. Many thousands of acres of land had gone out of cultivation, and there had been a concurrent decrease in cattle and sheep. Another effect of the depression was the increase of the masses of unemployed. Reliable estimates showed that 700,000 are idle owing to the paralysis of agriculture, while those employed were forced to work at greatly reduced wages. What could the Government do to assist to better this state of affairs? He presumed it was not by a return to protection. [Cries of "Hear! hear!"] It was not for him to indicate the remedies. His object was to ascertain from the Government what the farmers had a right to expect from it.

Lord John Manners admitted the terrible condition of agriculture, and said the Government had no specific against its depression. He hoped an improvement in general trade, symptoms of which are now apparent, would lead to an improvement in the condition of the farming interests. Too little attention had hitherto been given officially to agriculture. The Government, therefore, decided to ask the two Houses to give assent to a bill giving a Department of Agriculture. [Cheers.]

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who sought reelection to Parliament for the West Division of Bristol on his acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Trade, has been returned without opposition.

The appointment of Baron Henry De Worms to be Under Secretary for the Colonies is announced.

O'BRIEN'S PRISON LIFE.

Why He Did Not Suffer as Much as Balfour Intended.

[New York Mail and Express Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Some of the details which have come to light concerning the recent imprisonment of William O'Brien are of the most interesting character. They show that almost as much sympathy was felt for him in the prison as out of it, and indicate such a widespread popular adherence to the cause of home rule for Ireland and to Mr. Gladstone and the Parnellites as cannot fail to bring about a great victory for the Liberals when the subterfuges of the Tories at last fail to support them in Parliament. The Crown authorities employed special police to watch the warders of the prison, and drew a cordon around the place to completely isolate the prisoner from all who sympathized with him. But Mr. O'Brien had friends even among the police, both the watchers and the watched, and so far as possible the rigors of his imprisonment were lightened. This accounts for his not having suffered as much as Balfour expected him to. After his release Mr. O'Brien was supposed to have gone abroad to recuperate, but he never left England. His speech in the House of Commons Thursday actually drew tears from the eyes of Mr. Bradlaugh.

John Morley pronounced Mr. Gladstone's speech Friday the finest that he had ever heard him make. It has given new life and confidence to the Liberals, and has had a most dispiriting effect on the Conservatives and Whigs. The evidences of Gladstonian strength and progress are numerous on all hands. Seventy-five resident graduates of Oxford University have sent Mr. Gladstone a letter of sympathy in his fight for Ireland, and an influential homerule league has been formed in connection with the university. Several historians of eminence, like Dr. Edward A. Freeman, Samuel R. Gardiner, and James Brice, are on the committee who signed the letter, and Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, takes note of this fact as having an important bearing on the condition of Ireland as viewed by men who have made the question of government and progress a special study.

It is significant, also, that in the Southwark election, which has proved such a damper for the Government, many policemen voted for the Liberal candidate and disclaimed sympathy with the attacks of the police force on the populace at Trafalgar Square and elsewhere. This disgust of the great mass of the people of London with the methods of the Salisbury Ministry ought to be a lesson to Balfour and the rest.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Michael Davitt presided at a meeting tonight to Welcome Graham, member of Parliament for Northwest Lanarkshire, and Burns, the Socialist leader, recently released from prison after serving a six weeks' sentence for taking part in an unlawful assembly in Trafalgar Square. Addresses were made by Commoners Stuart, William O'Brien, Wallace, and others. A speech by Hyndman, the Socialist, in which he vigorously denounced the Liberal leaders for inactivity, led to an uproar, and the meeting broke up in disorder.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Russia Proposes that Ferdinand's Rule in Bulgaria Be Declared Illegal.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, in an interview with Count Herbert Bismarck suggested that the Powers unite in advising the Porte, as suzerain of Bulgaria, to declare Prince Ferdinand's exercise of power illegal. It is reported Bismarck advised Count Kalnoky to assent to the suggestion if Russia pledges that the declaration shall be accompanied by no coercive measures. Count Kalnoky left Vienna for Pesth tonight to consult the Emperor. Nothing practical is expected from the negotiations.

It is said Count Schouvaloff in a recent conversation with members of the diplomatic corps expressed a firm conviction that the present political situation would have a peaceful issue.

Advices have been received that thirty-six trains conveying troops have left Odessa and proceeded in the direction of Kischeneff.

Roumania has notified the Porte that Austria has given assurance that Russian violation of Roumanian territory will be considered a movement against Austria and a casus belli.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the budget and a vote of confidence in the Government.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Denial that England Will Move Against Venezuela.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the Commons this evening Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, declared there was no truth whatever in the report of any military or naval action being taken or contemplated against Venezuela. Negotiations have been carried on respecting doubtful territory between British Guiana and Venezuela. The latter proposed the matter be submitted to arbitration. The British Government was not averse to the principle of arbitration, but was unable to accept the basis Venezuela proposed. Negotiations were temporarily stopped in consequence of the suspension of diplomatic relations by the late President Blanco.

Referring to the New Hebrides, he said the French troops would evacuate the islands within four months from Nov. 16 last, the date the agreement was signed.

Application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench today to set aside the writ served at the instance of the Chilian Gold Company upon Gen. Guzman Blanco, the Venezuelan Minister at Paris, on the ground of diplomatic privilege. Counsel for the company denied Gen. Blanco had any such privilege, saying the British court refused to receive Gen. Blanco or any one else from Venezuela while England's relations with her were suspended. The court reserved judgment.

Heavy Snow in North England.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—An unusually large amount of snow has fallen in the North of England. Railroad traffic is seriously delayed. A number of trains are snowed up and much discomfort has been experienced by passengers. Farmsteads and thousands of sheep are buried in the snow. A few persons have died from exposure. The storm is general throughout the country.

A Plan of Campaign Victory.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—West Clare tenants have secured a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent in rents. The concession is looked upon as a plan-of-campaign victory, the tenants having adopted that policy.

WARMER TEMPERATURE POSSIBLE.

Fair Weather, with Variable Winds for Illinois Today.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For Illinois, fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer in northern portion, stationary temperature in the southern portion.

For Lower Michigan, light local snows, followed by fair weather, colder, fresh to brisk westerly winds diminishing in force.

For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, fair weather, slowly rising temperature, light to fresh winds, generally from west to south.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermometer.....	Direction of wind.....	State of weather...	Rainfall for 24 hours...
New York	29.76	50	S....	Cloudy..	....
Washington, D. C.	29.64	58	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
Vicksburg	30.00	52	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
New Orleans, La	29.86	60	E....	Rain....	1.20
Galveston	29.92	56	N. E.	Clear....	....
Nashville	30.06	46	N....	Fair....	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	42	W....	Clear....	....
Buffalo, N. Y	29.78	34	S. W.	Cloudy..	....
Rochester, N. Y	29.74	36	W....	Cloudy..	....
Chicago	29.98	22	S. W.	Clear....	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.02	4	W....	Fair....	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.04	8	N. W.	Clear....	....
Davenport, Ia	30.04	20	W....	Clear....	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.10	22	N. W.	Clear....	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.08	20	N. W.	Clear....	....
Cairo, Ill	30.06	46	W....	Fair....	....
Springfield, Ill	30.10	28	N....	Clear....	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.04	44	W....	Clear....	....
Springfield, Mo	30.06	44	N....	Clear....	....
Leavenworth, Kas	30.12	36	N. W.	Clear....	....
Omaha, Neb	30.12	26	N....	Clear....	....
Huron, Dak	30.08	14	N. E.	Clear....	....
Yankton, Dak	30.08	22	Calm.	Clear....	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.10	−2	N....	Cloudy..	....
St. Vincent, Minn	30.00	0	S....	Clear....	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.08	22	Calm.	Cloudy..	....
Fort Buford, Dak	29.88	26	S....	Cloudy..	....
Helena, Mont	30.04	34	W....	Cloudy..	....
Deadwood, Dak	....	..	....	....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.06	30	N. W.	Fair....	....
Denver, Colo	30.06	34	S....	Clear....	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.04	40	N. E.	Clear....	....
El Paso, Tex	29.84	50	S. E.	Clear....	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.26	34	N....	Clear....	....
Montrose	29.98	30	S....	Clear....	....
Medicine Hat	....	..	....	....	....
Minnedosa	29.90	6	W....	Cloudy..	....
Charleston, S. C	30.04	64	S. W.	Rain....	.02
Jacksonville, Fla	30.02	64	W....	Cloudy..	....
Pensacola, Fla	29.90	62	E....	Cloudy..	.04
Fort Garry	....	..	....	....	....

Ocean Steamship Movements.

HAVRE, Feb. 20.—Arrived, the La Normandie, from New York.

GLASGOW, Feb. 20.—Arrived, the State of Georgia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Arrived, the Anchoria, from Glasgow; Eider, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 20.—Arrived, the Lord Clive, from Philadelphia; Polynesian, from Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—Arrived, the British Princess, from Liverpool.

MAXWELL'S EXECUTION DELAYED.

The St. Louis Murderer Respited on a Technicality.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—In the United States Supreme Court today the Chief Justice gave notice that mandates to enforce the decisions of the court would issue in all cases decided previous to Jan. 1, except those in which petitions for rehearing are pending, and those docketed and dismissed, under the ninth rule. In view of the fact that a petition for a rehearing has been forwarded (but not yet received) in the Maxwell-Preller murder case (Hugh M. Brooks against the State of Missouri) the issuance of the mandate in the case is postponed. The effect of this will be to put off for the present the execution of the sentence of death pronounced upon Brooks, alias Maxwell, by the State court.

Dr. Harris' Art Lecture.

The first of a series of lectures on art was given last night by Dr. William T. Harris at Weber Music-Hall to an audience completely filling the chamber. An extended notice of the lecture will be given hereafter. This afternoon at 4 o'clock he will give his first lecture on the philosophy of history.

Mr. Goodyear, who was to give a lecture on the Lotus in art—the first of a series of ten on art topics—in Miss Grant's seminary on Dearborn avenue yesterday afternoon, was unexpectedly detained East, and will take up his program at 3 this afternoon.

Pullman Republican Club.

The Pullman Republican Club appointed a committee to prepare a list of nominees for officers and present it at a meeting this evening.

Pond's Extract used forty years by physicians and the people for pain and inflammations. *This success stamps every bottle of the genuine.*

THE THEATRES.

Fine in its literary quality as it is dramatic in action and picturesque in characterization, "Deacon Brodie" is a play that may be seen and admired many times; but the interest that naturally attaches to it will be augmented now that recent local events have furnished a parallel to its remarkable story. William Brodie was a Scotch cabinetmaker who at the close of the last century in Edinburg was the head of a desperate band of housebreakers, but whose connections were so respectable that for a long time suspicion was averted from him. He was an artisan of unusual skill and a "deacon" of his craft. Led by a love of pleasure into evil associations, he passed easily from dissipation to crime, until he brought up on the gallows. The romance of his fate arose in no little measure from the double life that he led for several years before he was detected. To Scotland he has left a name touched with the tragic gloom which in England envelops that of Eugene Aram. That the fantastic imagination of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson should have been appealed to by the traditions of Deacon Brodie is not to be wondered at; nor is it surprising that he brought to the treatment of the melodrama much of the rich wordpainting for which he is distinguished, and that weird and haunting strain of moral speculation that gives so unique a psychological quality to his books. His coauthor of the play was a brother of Mr. Edward J. Henley, the young actor who in the present production at the Grand Opera-House so graphically illustrates the title-rôle. It is hardly necessary to reiterate the opinion expressed when "Deacon Brodie" was first seen at McVicker's earlier in the season, that it is in all respects superior to that monstrosity called a play which under the name of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has been imposed upon playgoers as an adaptation to the stage of Mr. Stevenson's novel. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," considered as a drama, was the original story with supernaturalism eliminated and sensationalism substituted, a shock taking the place of the moral. In a word, the play was Mr. Richard Mansfield, not Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. But those who see "Deacon Brodie" will find a story throbbing with humanity and innocent of exaggeration—a story that delights one with its pictures of old Scottish life and manners, engages one's warmest sympathies from beginning to end, and leaves to the heart a gentle and unobtrusive lesson. The acting, though not of such uniform merit as when the play was last seen in Chicago (for the loss is felt of Miss Annie Robe and Mr. Graham Stewart), is still full of color and vitality, and in the case of more than one character is of a high order of excellence. Mr. Edward J. Henley's Deacon Brodie is a strikingly romantic impersonation, vital with passion, and heavily shaded by a poetical temperament. Mr. Edmund Lyons does two parts—one that of a fussy old Scotch gentleman, the other of a besotted thief—and so perfectly does he differentiate them in every particular that no one would discover the identity of the actor without the help of the play-bill. Two other sketches of character are graphic and powerfully individualized—the prize-fighting burglar of Mr. Edmund Grace and the Bow Street Runner of Mr. Henry Vernon. Miss Carrie Coote makes a sweet and winning Scotch lassie, true in accent, feature, and manner. The Walter Leslie of Mr. Charles W. Sutton and the Mary Brodie of Miss Mittens Willett are capable of improvement; but it should be added that the actors are comparatively new to the parts. On the whole, it is an admirable company, such as would be appreciated in Chicago at present if it could establish itself here as a stock organization.

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From somewhere out of circumambient space there has been wafted to the Columbia a disordered dream. They call it "A Drummer's Life." The first act takes place in the Palmer House, this city, and the hero's name is (appropriately enough) Jakey Einstein. As may be readily inferred, he bears a nasal and national resemblance to Sam'l of Posen. Mr. Charles Bassett is responsible for the play and for the portrayal of the principal character. He escaped unharmed the first night, when a good-natured audience found the piece to be so bad that it was amusing, and occupied the time in poking fun at the players. "A Drummer's Life" revived memories in some theatregoers of that other play drama which is illustrious in the annals of the Columbia, "A Barber's Scrape." As inflictions it is hard to tell which was the more severe. Seriously speaking, the recent troubles of the Columbia management are no doubt accountable for this latest atrocity; and it is, therefore, no more than charitable to ring down the curtain of criticism on "A Drummer's Life.

⁂

The old "Kerry Gow" was the play with which Mr. Joseph Murphy began his supplementary engagement at Hooley's. The horseshoeing scene, in which there is much realism that does not obscure the dramatic element, secured the usual applause. Miss Stella Teuton continues to play the principal female part. Among other members of the company who acted creditably were Mr. Walter Owens, Mr. E. J. Holland, and Miss Alfa Perry. The attendance was large. Mr. Murphy, it is understood, will not act next season. His admirers will probably miss him.

One of the features of Kiralfy's "Around the World in Eighty Days" is the automatic ballet. The idea is probably suggested by the dolls' quadrille at the Chicago Opera-House last summer. Boxes are brought on and four figures are taken out, representing Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Henry Dixey, Mrs. Langtry, and Mme. Bernhardt. The ballet of "America," a new one, is headed by Mlle. Bella and Mlle. Paris. The sale of seats for the engagement will begin Thursday morning.

Mr. Benjamin Maginley, who for some years has been identified with the part of the old salt in "May Blossom," appeared at the Academy of Music last night in the principal rôle of an Irish drama called "Inshavogue." The scenes are interspersed with Irish songs and dances, the chief performers in which are Mr. Bryan O'Lynn and Miss Belle O'Lynn. A quartet gave a number of vocal numbers. The audience was of fair dimensions.

"Crazy Patch," with Miss Kate Castleton as the star, is billed at the Haymarket. The program does not differ from that given at the down-town theatres, except that some local verses have been added to the topical song that is the principal part of the entertainment, "Excuse Me, I'll Tell You No More." This will be Miss Castleton's last appearance in Chicago this season.

Miss Hattie Harvey, another of the Chicago Conservatory pupils, has followed Miss Alice Hood to New York. She is a pretty brunet and a clever dancer, and has appeared with success during the season in Jarbeau's "Starlight." The engagement she has now accepted is with Aronson's Casino company.

Since "Natural Gas" began its run at the Chicago Opera-House the sign "Standing Room Only" has been at the door every night. Several hundred people were unable to obtain seats last night. The engagement will end Saturday night.

"Eagle's Nest" at the People's is a repetition of one of the successes of last season. The principal actor is Mr. Edwin Arden, a son of a well-known St. Louis journalist, who bids fair to achieve distinction in romantic drama.

The Windsor Theatre had fair patronage, where the attraction was a comedy of the rural order called "Si Perkins." Mr. Frank Jones played the title rôle.

The coming McCaull engagement at the Chicago Opera-House will be inaugurated with a revival of "The Begum."

Company A, Second Infantry, I. N. G., has been invited to witness the performance at the Columbia tonight.

Mr. McKee Rankin, supported by Miss Mabel Burt, is playing this week in "The Danites" at the Criterion.

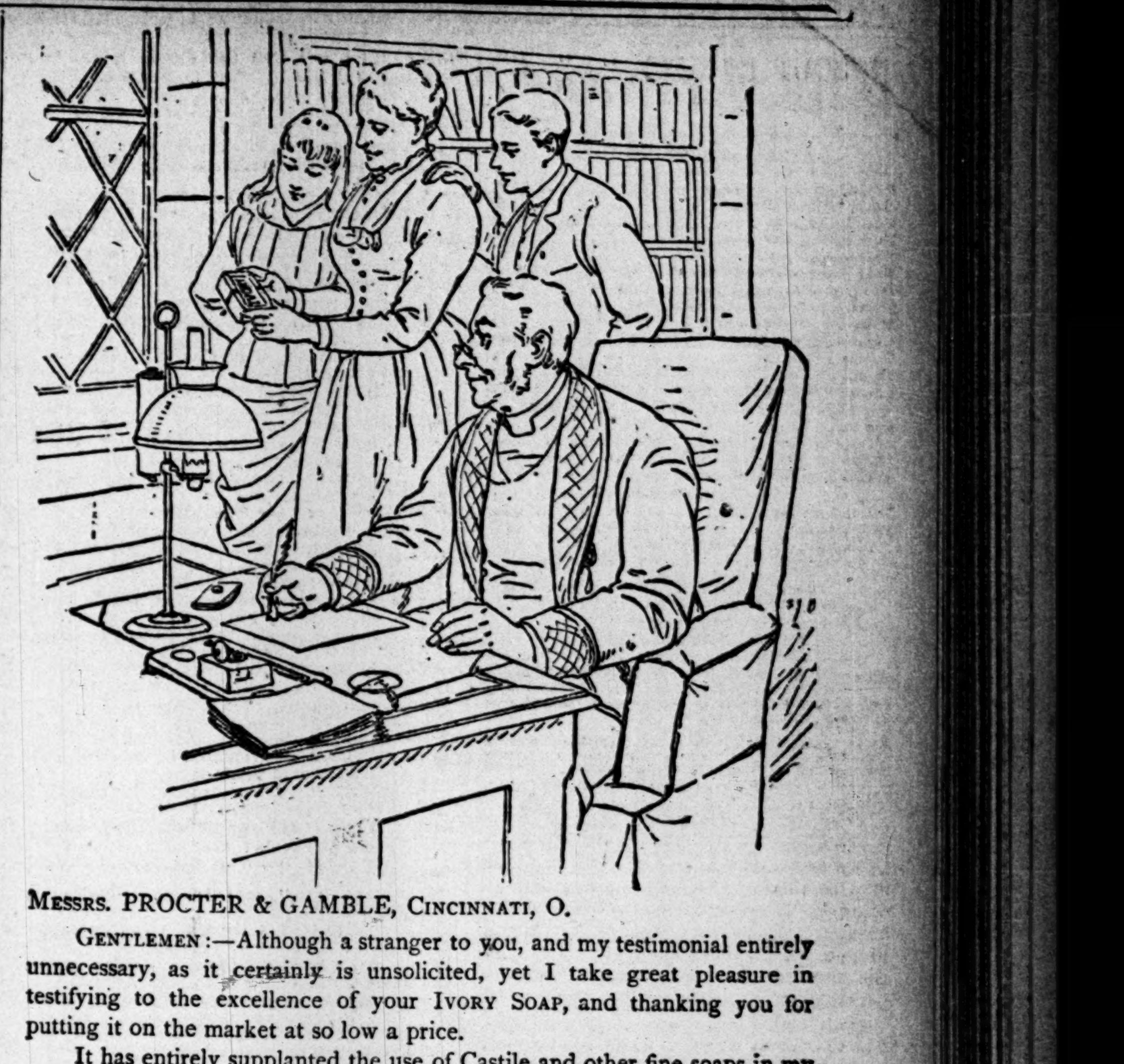
Burial of Leonard B. Jameson.

The funeral of the late Leonard B. Jameson took place at 11 o'clock yesterday at No. 151 South Morgan street, the Rev. Mr. Conklin of the Church of the Redeemer officiating. Among those present were De Witt C. Cregier, Amos Pettibone, Austin Clement, H. S. Brooks, M. C. Dean, and C. G. Blomgren, besides many other old residents and business-men. The floral offerings were numerous and handsome. The Rev. Mr. Conklin paid high tribute to the qualities of the deceased. The interment was at Rosehill. Deceased had been associated with B. F. Morse in the printing business since 1855. He was born in Irasburg, Vt., in 1827.

His Wife Died and He Joined Her.

Moritz Halberstadt, a Jew, boarding with Mrs. Mintz at No. 59 Wilson street, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the mouth with a 38-calibre revolver, his action being the result of grief over his wife's death. The suicide left the following open letter, written in German:

"I am the unluckiest man in this world. I am struggling for death since my dear child died. I make no distinction. It is against religion to take your own life. I die in the name of self-murder. My heart, my feelings, brought me to this end. I have struggled, always hoping to again be fortunate, but without success. I have lost the richest diamond on the earth. I die with a perfect knowledge of my crime, but it is not my fault. Death is the everlasting rest of life. Don't disgrace my body. Bury me where my dear wife is. I loved her from the bottom of my heart. MORITZ HALBERSTADT."



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DENIED A REHEARING.

The Drive-Well Application Passed Upon by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court today upon the application for a rehearing of the case of William D. Andrews and others against George Hovey, which is widely known as "the drive well case." This court held that the patent issued to Nelson W. Green in 1871 for improvement in the method of constructing artesian wells was invalid, because the invention covered by it was in public use more than two years before Green applied for the patents. The court, after an exhaustive review of the whole case, denies the application for a rehearing. The decision is by Justice Blatchford.

Convicted of Conspiracy.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—John O'Dowd, the insurance agent who lately had trouble with his wife in this city, was convicted of conspiracy in the Circuit Court at Salem and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. A motion for a new trial was argued.

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Maatschappee Java	.35	3.30
Ayer Banges Java	.34	3.20
Ankora Java	.33	3.10
Old Government Java	.30	2.75
Peaberry Mocha	.33	3.00
Liberia	.35	3.30
Maricaibo, (finest)	.30	2.90
Santos, (finest)	.30	2.90
Golden Rio, Fancy	.30	2.90
" Rio, Choice	.28	2.70
" Rio, Prime	.27	2.60
" Rio, Good	.25	2.40

C. JEVNE & CO.,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Superior Court of Cook County. To the February term. The Baumer & Slomer Company et al. vs. Eugene E. Slomer et al. Bill. General No. 114,568. Term No. 5,643.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of court entered February 14th, 1888, in said cause, I will, as Receiver in said cause of the Baumer & Slomer Company, sell, subject to an encumbrance of Sixty-five Hundred Dollars ($6,500.00) the leasehold interest in the premises upon which the mill of the Baumer & Slomer Company is situated at the corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, and also the buildings, machinery, tools, engines, boilers, and all other implements, and goods, and chattels belonging or appertaining to the said mill (except stock on hand and raw materials) at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the premises of the said The Baumer & Slomer Company, corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the twenty-seventh (27th) day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. Said sale will be made subject to the approval of the court, and will be in bulk.

ARNOLD HEAP, Receiver.
97 Washington-st., Room 60.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1888.
BUTZ & ESCHENBURG, Attorneys.

FOR RENT.

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The Greatest of Toilet Sales on Record WILL BE CONTINUED DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK.

We omitted to mention this fact in our announcement of Sunday, Oct. 19.

Mail Orders Satisfactorily Filled.

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Celluloid Collars and Cuffs retain shape and finish for months. Illustrated price-list free by mail. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

SOUTH SIDE "L" ROAD.

AN ORDINANCE INTRODUCED IN THE COUNCIL.

The South Side Rapid Transit Company Asks Permission to Build Its Road—Outline of the Ordinance, Which Was Referred to the Proper Committee for Consideration—Other Business Transacted by the Aldermen.

Mayor Roche called the Council to order last night. The gas ordinance was returned by the Mayor with the suggestion that Sec. 7 be changed to make the penalty binding and in accordance with Sec. 65 of the city ordinances. Ald. Kerr moved that the ordinance be so amended, but Ald. Manierre did not think the object could be so attained, and moved that the vote by which the ordinance was passed be reconsidered. The motion was then put and carried. The ordinance was then passed with the Mayor's suggestion substituted for Sec. 7. The section as amended is as follows:

Sec. 7. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its acceptance in writing duly authorized by the Board of Directors of all said gas companies, and said acceptance shall be within ten (10) days from the passage and the publication thereof.

Ald. Clarke introduced an ordinance granting a license to the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Railway Company. The officers of this company are: William H. Clark, President; Charles T. Babcock, August Van Glahn, John H. Hide, and Charles W. Rigdon, Board of Directors. The petition presented by this company differs from those of all others yet heard from in that they do not ask for the use of any streets, and therefore are not obliged to obtain the consent of property-owners for the right of way. It is understood that the incorporators of this L road have the promise of sufficient New York capital to carry out their plans in case the ordinance is passed. The following is a digest of the ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South:

Sec. 1. That permission and authority be and the same are hereby given and granted to the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company to construct and operate an elevated railroad, with one or more tracks, not exceeding three, commencing at the north line of Van Buren street at some point between Dearborn street on the west and Wabash avenue on the east, and running thence southwardly over such lots, lands, and property as the company now owns or hereafter may acquire by lease, purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, between Dearborn and Wabash, to a point to be selected by said company between the north line of Thirty-seventh street and the south line of Thirty-ninth street; thence east or south to a point to be selected by the company between Grand boulevard on the east and State street on the west; thence southwardly between Grand boulevard and South Park avenue on the east and State street on the west to a point to be selected by the said company at or near the intersection of Sixty-first street with South Park avenue; thence east to a point to be selected by said company at or near the intersection of Sixty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue; and thence south to Sixty-seventh street.

Sec. 2 provides that the company may cross at an elevation all intervening streets, alleys, etc.

Sec. 3 authorizes the company to operate its road with locomotive or other engines, motors, or cars.

Sec. 4 defines the conditions upon which the road is to be constructed and maintained. The track or tracks, which shall not exceed three, are supported by a row or rows of posts or columns; except where cross streets are fifty feet or more between curbs a single span is used, otherwise the plan is one having a row of columns upon or within the curb line; adequate fenders shall be fitted around the base of columns to prevent wheels of vehicles from striking them; distance between columns when in roadway shall not be less than thirty-five feet, when within curb lines the distance shall be at least twenty-five feet; no part of the superstructure to be less than sixteen feet above the roadway. The rates of fares are not to exceed 10 cents per passenger for any distance. Between 5 and 7:30 o'clock a. m. and 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., special or "commission" trains shall be provided in sufficient number to accommodate the public, upon which the fare is limited to five cents. During these hours a seat shall be provided in a commission car for every passenger on the train who desires to travel in a commission car. Otherwise, any passenger desiring or demanding a seat in such a car shall be entitled to occupy a seat in any car of any next train upon payment of a fare of five cents only.

Sec. 5 provides for the erection of all necessary stairs, landing-places, elevators, and other appliances for the accommodation of passengers, provided such do not impair the usefulness of the streets. Sec. 6 indemnifies the city against all suits for damages. Sec. 7 stipulates an annual license fee of $50 for each car, the number of cars subject to said license being computed upon the basis of thirteen round trips to constitute a day's use of a car.

ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Controller Gurney submitted a report stating that $150,000 in water bonds, $145,000 in school, and $387,000 in sewer bonds had matured, and asking permission to issue new bonds to the same amount, the new bonds to bear interest at 4 per cent, payable semi-annually, the old bonds to be retired July 1, 1888. The ordinance as submitted by the Law Department provided for the payment of these bonds in New York. Ald. Landon amended the ordinance substituting Chicago for New York, and said that Chicago was abundantly able to float her own indebtedness without paying exchange to New York City. The amendment was substituted and the ordinance passed.

The ordinance directing the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad to erect a wall along its right of way in the alley east of Clark street and between Taylor and Twelfth streets was returned to the Council last night by the Mayor without approval, owing to the fact that the right of way is owned by the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. Ald. Appleton introduced a new ordinance applying to the Western Indiana Railroad, and it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South.

A committee from the County Board sent in a petition asking for permission to erect two stories in the rotunda between the City and County Buildings for the use of the county. Attention was called to the fact that the county had given the city the ground on which its building was erected on the understanding that it should be used for public purposes, and that the county was now in great need of more room. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Sec. 16 of the municipal code was amended so as to allow cattle to be fed upon the premises of distilleries on the permit of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works, such permit to be withdrawn in any case where it was made a public nuisance.

The passage of Clarke's amendment makes it possible to establish miniature stock-yards in all parts of the city. Ald. Clarke, in explanation of his measure, stated to a reporter that Shufeldt & Co. did not belong to the Whisky Trust; that the distillery business was unprofitable without cattle were fed on the mash, and that the Peoria people were now trying to crowd Shufeldt & Co. to the wall by having the health ordinances rigidly enforced against them. He said the distillery and yards were kept clean and that the feeding of a larger number of cattle would do no harm.

Ald. Kerr presented an order on the City Clerk to prepare and submit at the next meeting of the Council a copy of the lease between the West Chicago Street Railway Company and the West Chicago Street Railroad Company for the lines on the West Side. Ald. Kerr moved the passage of the order, after which Ald. Cullerton made a sarcastic speech, in which he said he concurred in the ordinance, but would like to have it amended so that it could be discovered what the income of the company was. Ald. Wheeler thought if this was an attempt to delay the cable ordinance it should be defeated. Ald. Kerr said it was not an attempt at delay, but an attempt to find out just what the terms of the lease were, that the matter might be more intelligently discussed when it came up. Some of the Aldermen were doubtful as to whether the City Clerk could copy off the lease, but Ald. Kerr assured them that he could—that any one could—whereupon Ald. Cameron suggested that Kerr copy the lease himself. A lengthy debate on the subject followed, during which Mayor Roche called Ald. Dixon to the chair and retired himself. In the end the order was ordered deferred and published, it having been put to vote and lost on passage.

Ald. Landon introduced a resolution setting forth that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad had been instructed to erect a viaduct on Western avenue at Kinzie street, and making an order on the Corporation Counsel to take measures to force the erection of it if not begun in ten days. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider the vote on the bonds that the matter might be referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Cullerton said that it was a question in his mind as to whether the amendment making the interest payable in Chicago instead of New York was proper. The motion was passed and the matter referred to the Finance Committee.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West referred back the West Side cable ordinance without recommendation. Ald. Cullerton rose to a point of order and had the Clerk read an ordinance setting forth that the report of a committee should contain some specific suggestion. The Chair stated that the committee was unable to agree and it did not think that the public should be kept waiting any longer on account of the "crankiness of the committee." Ald. Campbell moved that it be made a special order for next Monday at 8 o'clock. Ald. Whelan moved to amend by making it a special order for one week from Monday. The amendment was lost, and it was made a special order for next Monday at 8 o'clock.

The report of the Judiciary Committee upon the ordinance regulating the sale of liquors in the annexed territory was brought up, but action was again deferred. Ald. Dixon then showed his ability to rush business, and he put through everything on hand in short order, keeping the Aldermen in a dazed condition in their endeavors to keep abreast of him and the Clerk.

Ald. Wheeler, after the unfinished business had been disposed of, said that the cable ordinance having been made a special order he had no objections to Ald. Kerr's order for a copy of the lease, and he moved that the vote by which it was referred be reconsidered.

"All those in favor say aye," called Chairman Dixon. "It is passed. Clerk, call the roll on the passage of the order."

"I move to amend by making it read West Division Railway Company instead of the West Side Railway Company," said Ald. Connor.

"Too late," said Dixon. "Go on, Mr. Clerk."

The order to have the City Clerk make a copy of the lease was carried.

Ald. Kerr introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to issue a permit for the erection of a brewery between Van Buren and Jackson and Loomis and Throop streets, and it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West. A motion to reconsider the vote by which it was referred was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

TALENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

An Entertainment to Encourage Its Cultivation—An Enjoyable Program.

A large audience of intelligent, good-looking, and well-dressed colored people assembled in Freiberg's Opera-House last evening, the occasion being a musical and literary festival "complimentary to the colored talent." The affair was under the auspices of the Conservatory of Music, and was designed to show the talent and accomplishments of the colored people of the city, to stimulate their efforts in the way of self-improvement, and the furtherance of a movement to show that their talents are worthy of the attention of schools of culture. Judge Richard S. Tuthill was master of ceremonies and Mrs. Lettie Trent (colored) was directress. The Reception Committee were: J. D. Bryant, the Hon. C. F. Judson, Drs. D. H. Williams, C. E. Bentley, A. A. Westley, and J. N. Crocker, Attorneys E. H. Morris, S. Lang Williams, M. Bauman, F. L. Barnett, and Editor L. G. Wheeler.

E. H. Morris introduced Judge Tuthill, who made a happy hit by saying that there was no such thing as "colored talent." Talent was talent the world over, whether under a white skin or a black skin, and is recognized and applauded alike. After a piano solo by Mrs. O. Wells, colored, State Representative J. F. Ecton, colored, delivered an address on "Our Representatives." Miss Cooper of the Conservatory of Music sang. Miss Fannie Hall, colored, recited; Mr. Simonson of the Conservatory played an instrumental solo; I. P. Hale, colored, head waiter of the Grand Pacific, read; A. C. Story delivered an address; Miss M. G. Marshall, colored, sang; S. L. Williams, colored, made a few remarks; L. P. Ruff of the Conservatory gave an instrumental solo; Mrs. Lettie Trent read; C. F. Edson of the Conservatory sang a baritone solo. Mayor Roche, who was next on the program, was unable to attend on account of the Council meeting, and Corporation Counsel Green made a few remarks in his stead. The Conservatory Quartet gave a selection; the Rev. T. W. Henderson, colored, made remarks; Miss Wagoner of the Conservatory sang; Mrs. Trent gave a second reading; and Miss Jackson, colored, rendered an instrumental solo. State's-Attorney Longenecker made a few remarks, and Misses Jackson, Lucas, and Marshal, colored, brought the enjoyable program to a close with a vocal trio.

RESULT OF PLAYING WITH PISTOLS.

Two Young Men Shoot Each Other in a Burst of Maudlin Foolishness.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Information reached here this afternoon of a shooting affray which happened last night near Sewell, in Fayette County. Samuel Robinson and William Tucker were drinking together. After a short time Robinson said he had two revolvers, one of which was a new one, that he wished Tucker to see. At this time others came into the room and Robinson and Tucker with the weapons still in their hands began drinking again. In their maudlin condition they began to flourish them about, when they were both almost simultaneously discharged. Tucker was shot in the head and died almost instantly. Robinson was shot in the breast and fatally wounded. Their companions stood thunderstruck for several minutes before they could realize what had happened. While the young men were flourishing the revolvers no effort was made to stop them by their friends, who looked on apparently enjoying the sport.

STRIKING STONECUTTERS VICTORIOUS.

The Reading Coal Company's Collieries Resuming Operations.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The striking stonecutters in the Joliet Stone Company's quarries have gone back to work. The company yielded to the demand of the men for 35 cents per hour. The settlement was effected through a committee of seven representative stonecutters, who showed that they were receiving far less than current prices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and other large cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—The Reading Coal & Iron Company has forty-five collieries, and all but six are reported in operation this morning. General-Manager McLeod says it is only a question of a few days when these will also be in operation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—A 10 per cent reduction in wages of all employés has been ordered at the Etna Pipe-Mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co., to take effect at once. The men have refused to accept the cut and a strike is threatened. About 350 men are employed.

THEY ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Members of the Canadian-American League Took Out Their Papers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Canadian-American League was held at the Sherman House to naturalize Canadian residents of Chicago. After the roll of candidates for citizenship had been called those answering to their names proceeded to the Superior Court, before Judge Altgeld, and took out the necessary papers. Citizenship was granted to eight persons, among whom were J. P. and R. M. Jaffray and Edmund G. Wall. The applicants for first papers were twenty-eight, including C. S. Baker, George Brooker, William Gawe, John Lawder, the Rev. J. P. D. Lloyd, Henry Rosier, John Spalding, W. E. Strong, David Felt, and W. Young. A much larger gathering was anticipated, and that those who were not present may have an early opportunity of obtaining their papers the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, March 7, at 8 o'clock.

Two Killed by One Train.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—William Brown, an Illinois Central Railroad brakeman, fell from his train near Farley this morning and was killed. Another young man met the same fate while stealing a ride on the same train by falling between the cars near Fonda.

Like a Circuit of Electric Wires.

The human sensorium resembles a circuit of electric wires, the various sets of nerves forming links in the circle of continuity. When digestion grows weak the epigastric nerve suffers, and the whole system is affected. Reinforce it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the nervous organism grows tranquil and reposeful. Fever and ague, constipation, kidney troubles, and liver complaints retreat before this remedy.

THE COUNTY'S BUDGET.

FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Amounts Appropriated for Salaries and Supplies—A Council Committee Considers the West Side Cable Ordinance, and After a Wrangle of an Hour or More Returns It Without Recommendation—Gossip About Municipal Affairs.

The Board of County Commissioners had a harmonious meeting yesterday, and adopted the new Appropriation bill without the shadow of a fight. James Beeks resigned from the County Board of Education, and his resignation was referred to the Committee on Public Service. A petition was received from the unannexed part of Jefferson asking that it might be taken into the city. The following grand jury for March was drawn: Frederick Wood, Albert King, Michael Brown, Jacob Bees, D. L. Lord, Clark Holbrook, Fred Dettinering, George H. Park, L. C. Bigelow, P. Cahill, B. McDevitt, H. A. Hammond, Reinhold Schick, Frank Kimball, John F. O'Brien, A. B. Dewitt, Louis Goven, William K. Stahl, D. E. Lee, Charles F. Schultz, Henry White, J. W. Stearns Jr., F. G. Kammerer. O. E. David was appointed Farmer at the poorhouse at a salary of $500, the county to care for him and his family.

The Public-Service Committee, to whom was referred the Appropriation bill a week ago, reported favoring an appropriation of $229,000 for the payment of new indebtedness incurred since Aug. 8, 1887, and salaries and supplies as follows:

	Salaries.	Supplies.
For Judges all courts of record		$ 5,000
Assistants in State's Attorney's office	$ 16,100	3,000
County Attorney's office	5,800	8,000
Fifteen County Commissioners	30,000	
Superintendent Public Service and assistants	6,900	10,000
Committee clerk	1,500	
Three jury clerks	2,560	
Clerk Criminal Court	22,000	4,000
Coroner	7,400	3,200
Sheriff's office	145,000	8,000
Superintendent of Schools	2,500	2,000
Engineer Court-House and electrician	5,200	25,000
Engineer Jail and Criminal Court	3,000	15,000
County Physician and detention hospital	4,940	8,000
County Agent's office	12,000	43,000
Poorhouse	20,000	95,000
Insane Asylum	45,000	130,000
County Hospital	50,000	125,000
Normal School	15,000	6,900
County Clerk		15,000
County Treasurer		10,000
County Recorder		9,000
Clerk Circuit Court		4,000
Clerk Superior Court		4,000
Clerk Probate Court		4,000
Election expenses	40,000	
Totals	$434,900	$582,100

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Dieting prisoners at jail	$ 25,000
Dieting prisoners at House of Correction	8,000
Telephone service	2,500
State institutions	25,000
Industrial School for Boys and Girls	40,000
Free dispensaries	1,500
Outdoor relief, county towns	25,000
Roads and bridges	20,000
Errors, rebates, forfeitures, and non-collections	40,000
Miscellaneous or contingent expenses	93,000
Total	$275,000
Building purposes	100,000

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount tax levy		$1,572,722
New indebtedness	$229,000	
Salaries and election expenses	434,900	
Supplies and repairs	582,100	
General purposes	275,000	
Building purposes	100,000	
Grand total		$1,571,000

The committee estimates the receipts from county officers, over and above the salaries of said officers legally to be paid out of such receipts, at $578,000, and recommends that the following amounts be appropriated, to be paid out of moneys in the Treasury received from other sources than taxation and not otherwise appropriated:

Jurors' and witness' fees	$125,000
Salaries County and Probate Judges	14,000
Salaries eighteen Circuit and Superior Court Judges	63,000
Salary State's Attorney	6,600
Salaries Treasurer's office	75,000
Salaries County Clerk's office	95,000
Salaries office Clerk of Circuit Court	28,000
Salaries office Clerk of Superior Court	28,000
Salaries office Clerk of Probate Court	29,000
Salaries office Recorder of Deeds	114,400
Total	$578,000

Mr. Jenkins thought it unwise to make the appropriations for the Sheriff's office too large, and moved that the salary appropriation be changed from $145,000 to $140,000 in the Sheriff's office and added to the supply fund in the same office. The report as amended was adopted.

Mr. Dodge amended making the reduction and transfer $3,000 instead of $5,000. The amendment prevailed.

THE CABLE ORDINANCE.

Considered in Committee and Sent Back Without Recommendation—Notes.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West met yesterday afternoon ostensibly to ratify the cable ordinance which the Corporation Counsel had been ordered to draft. In reality they did nothing of the kind, but, after agreeing to the ordinance section by section, a portion of the committee refused to vote on the adoption of the ordinance as a whole; the remainder didn't constitute a sufficient majority to adopt it, and the ordinances of both companies were thereupon sent to the Council without any recommendation. Ald. Campbell, Landon, Badenoch, Ryan, Weber, Harris, Deal, Yore, and Monear were present. The Washington street bridge, Madison street bridge, twenty-five rides for a dollar, etc., were all incorporated in the ordinances. Judge Green had also drafted a section obligating the company to pay $50 license yearly on each car. Harris objected to this, saying that it wasn't necessary, as the company was already required to do that and moved to strike it out, but he was voted down. When the entire ordinance was put on its final passage Ald. Harris declined to vote either for or against it, assigning as a reason that he would want to amend it in the Council.

Ald. Yore and Monear also declined to vote. Ald. Ryan voted against the ordinance, and only Ald. Badenoch, Landon, and Weber voted for it, although Harris and others had tacked on several amendments, which they all opposed.

When it was seen that there was a deadlock in the committee Chairman Campbell entertained a motion to send the ordinances back without recommendation, which carried, and the committee adjourned.

NOTES.

Fire has been started in the garbage crematory to dry the cement, etc. It will start running March 1.

Engineer Onderdonk has encountered a troublesome sand-pocket in his work on the new water-tunnel. It is stated he can only make a headway of about one inch a day. So much quicksand has been pumped out of the tunnel that the ground around the shore-shaft is said to be gradually sinking.

A delegation of citizens from Brighton called at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday to complain about the street-car service to their section. They are compelled to pay two fares, they state, to reach the city. The case is the same as that of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and the city has no authority to regulate the matter.

Ald. Manierre's Committee on Gas held a brief session yesterday. Every important measure before the committee was postponed pending the settlement of the whole gas question by the Council. The most important measure before the committee was the establishment of four-foot burners on the West Side in lieu of five-foot burners. The committee didn't act on this, but it is probably in favor of it.

Engineer Ellers examined the Washington street tunnel some years ago and reported, it is said, that it was in an unsafe condition. Commissioner Swift was asked about the matter yesterday. "I know that the tunnel is in bad condition. I have asked for $20,000 appropriation to repair the tunnel in case the street-car franchise reverts to us. If either the city or the street-car company doesn't soon fix up the tunnel, I will probably have to bar it up. It is sadly in need of repairs."

The wholesale liquor men will this morning meet at the City-Hall to formally make a proposition to the city to compromise the claims the city has against them. This proposition, it is said, will be that they pay in full the license for 1887, and $200 on the license of 1886, leaving all of 1885 and a portion of 1886 unpaid. The city Law Department has told the liquor men that if they will pay all of 1886 and 1887, and the license for 1888, the city will settle.

Prof. Barrett, City Electrician, appeared before the Committee on Fire and Water and gave it his opinion as to the method by which electric wires should be laid in future in the business district. All the electric wires downtown should be run through one general conduit, which should be laid in every street. A conduit three feet wide and perhaps four feet high could contain all the wires, and thus would avoid the necessity of tearing up the streets every time a new wire was laid. As to granting a telephone company, like the Cushman, the right to string wires on the house-tops and on poles, even temporarily, most of the members of the committee thought it all nonsense. The Cushman telephone ordinance was sent back to the Law Department and the Inter-State telephone ordinance temporarily held over.

Superintendent-of-Schools Lane was surprised yesterday when informed that the Board of Commissioners had reduced the appropriation for the Normal School $3,000 over what it was last year. "We shall take cognizance of the reduction after the end of the school year next September," said he. "It is impossible for us to make any reductions before that time, as our contracts were made for the year."

"Then you will not attempt to change the salaries until September?"

"We can't; that's all there is to it."

The Mayor, Treasurer Plautz, and Controller Burley met as a committee on the award of the Tree and Harrison medals to the members of the Police and Fire Departments who have shown the most conspicuous bravery and heroism during the year. They decided that the medals should be awarded on Decoration-Day. The lists of names from the two departments of men who are fairly entitled to compete for the medals have already been submitted to the committee by the respective chiefs. Their names will not be disclosed until the day arrives for awarding the medals.

RAIDS UPON THE TREASURY.

Claims Against the Government That Are Yellow with Age.

Every day some new and unheard-of claimant comes before Congress and wants a big sum of money for services of one kind or another. Most of those whose bills have been presented within the last week build their claims on the bones of their ancestors. Here are a few of them as examples of the lot: Mrs. Jareckovi asks for $500,000, and she wants it because she is the grandniece of Count Pulaski, who, she declares, lent that amount to the United States during the Revolution and never was paid. She has been nearly twenty years in America, but never made this claim before. In fact, as soon as she arrived in this country from Poland she was cared for by the Government and given a place at a good salary in one of the departments. Of course, she did no work; the relative of a nobleman could hardly be expected to soil her hands in servile occupation, so after enjoying her place for twelve or fifteen years she was dropped from the pay-rolls. Hence her claim.

The venerable Senator Platt of Connecticut is the sponsor for another peculiar claim, and it is the heirs of a man who has been dead for nearly half a century who now come forward and demand the money. Capt. Francis Allyn of New London, Conn., was in France in 1824 in charge of the ship Cadmus, and there learned that Gen. Lafayette, who had been invited to visit the United States, had intended to take passage in the ship Stephanie, but that vessel sailed before he could leave France. Thereupon Capt. Allyn proffered to the General the use of the Cadmus. The offer was accepted, and Gen. Lafayette sailed across with the hospitable Captain. He never thought of making any claim for his services, but now his heirs and heiresses of the third and fourth generation come forward and demand payment for the hospitality shown by their dead ancestor, and they ask a sum that would have bought two or three ships like the stanch old Cadmus.

Representative Mansur of Missouri is not a heavyweight in National legislation, but he is away up in the front rank when any of his constituents are looking for something out of the United States Treasury. His last bill is to provide for the purchase by the Government of two swords which were presented to the late Gen. Shields after the Mexican War by Illinois and South Carolina. He thinks they are valuable relics and wants $20,000 paid for them, and he has sent on to Missouri and will have the swords on exhibition in the rotunda of the Capitol. Of course the Shields heirs live in Mansur's district, but it is not so certain that even if the bill should pass it would be of especial benefit to the descendants of the brave soldier. In fact, it is pretty well known that the relics have for a long time been in the possession of a Carrollton, Mo., banker, and that the $20,000 Government money would be of more benefit to him than the swords. They cost originally a couple of thousand dollars.—*Washington Letter.*

"WHOA!" "GEE!" "HAW!" "WHOOSH!"

A Learned Professor Discourses on the Above.

Some fifty persons gathered in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, last evening. All were distinguished looking and many were solemn, for they had come to attend a séance of that ancient and learned body, the New York Academy of Sciences. The interest of the evening centered in a paper read by Prof. H. Carrington Bolton entitled "A Preliminary Notice of a New Study in Folklore."

"In controlling the movements of domestic animals by the voice," stated the professor, "besides words of ordinary import, man uses a variety of peculiar terms, calls, and inarticulate sounds—not to include whistling—which vary in different localities.

In English speaking countries teamsters in driving yoked cattle and harnessed horses cry "get up," "click click," the tongue being against the teeth; "gee," "haw," "whoa," "whoosh," "back," and many others, whose places are taken in European countries by "arre," "arri," "jiih," "glo," etc.

"In the United States 'gee' directs the animals away from the driver, hence to the right, but in England the same term has the opposit effect, because the driver walks on the right hand side of his team. In Virginia, for example, mule drivers 'gee' their animals with the cry, 'hep-yee-ee-a'; while in Norfolk, England, 'whoosh-wo' is used; in France 'hue' and 'huhaut'; in Germany 'hott' and 'hoth'; and in some parts of Russia 'haita.'

"Some other peculiar cries used in calling cattle in the field are 'boss, boss,' as in Connecticut, and, very curiously, apparently showing a Latin origin; 'sake, sake,' also in Connecticut; 'coo, coo,' in Virginia; 'sook, sook,' and 'sookey' in Maryland; 'sookow' in Alabama; 'tlon, tlon,' in Russia; and for calling horses 'kope, kope,' in Maryland and Alabama; for calling sheep 'konanny' in Maryland; and for calling hogs 'chee-oo-oo' in Virginia."

Prof. Bolton concluded by stating that he was very desirous of obtaining more words and expressions—oaths excepted—used in controlling the movements of domesticated animals throughout the world. Unfortunately his collection of these terms, at present, is so limited that he is unable to draw any conclusions from their study. By a circular he has issued he especially seeks information as to:

"The terms used to start, hasten, haw, gee, back, and stop horses, oxen, camels, and other animals in harness. Terms used for calling in the field cattle, horses, mules, asses, camels, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and other animals. Exclamations used in driving from the person domestic animals. Any expressions and inarticulate sounds used in addressing domestic animals for any purpose whatever (dogs and cats). References to information in works of travel and general literature."—*New York Sun.*

Comparing Gray and Darwin.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Joseph Cook, in the prelude to his lecture today, discussed the religious views of Prof. Asa Gray and Charles Darwin. He made an eloquent comparison of the two scientists. He said Gray had a stronger grasp on philosophy than Darwin. Gray was gifted with a clearer insight into the laws of the physical world. Darwin lost himself in the mazes of the first truths. Darwin had agnostic companions, while Asa Gray had theistic companions. The theistic form of evolution seems never to have disturbed Asa Gray's faith. Through his whole life Gray was a student of theology, but Darwin said he had no time for studying religious truths. Gray observed Sunday; Darwin did not.

Murdered at the Breakfast Table.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Wesley Adams, living just outside the city limits, was shot dead this morning by Charles Rusk, a farm hand boarding at Adams' house. Rusk was quarreling at the breakfast table with another boarder about Mrs. Adams when Mr. Adams interfered and was shot in the neck, death resulting instantly. Rusk, who is only 17 years old, fled, but was arrested tonight in the woods seven miles northwest and brought here to jail. He refuses to talk and pleads self-defense. He is a cousin of the murdered man's wife and has a bad record.

He Had Reason to Be Alarmed.

"What are you looking so blue about?"

"O, I got a valentine the other day."

"What sort of a one?"

"A grotesque picture representing a man being chased by a woman, who encourages him along with a pitchfork."

"I wouldn't let that worry me."

"Wouldn't you? Neither would I, but I have found that it is from my wife, who is coming home next week."

Durkee's Salad Dressing always ready.
☞ Durkee's Curry Powder, the true India flavor.

BATTLE-FLAGS ALL SAFE.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR TELLS CONGRESS WHERE THEY ARE.

Formal Reply to the Boutelle Resolution Asking Information—None of the Tattered Evidences of Heroism Removed or Concealed—How the Order for Their Return Was Issued and Why It Was Revoked—How Some of the Flags Were Given Back.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Secretary of War today returned to the House his answer to the Boutelle resolution calling for information as to whether the flags captured by the United States have been removed from the place where they are displayed and concealed, and, if so, by what authority and for what purpose; and, further, as to what propositions have been made by Government officials for the surrender of those flags, and whether it is true that a portion of them were actually surrendered to persons having no right to their possession. The Secretary's answer was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

As a preliminary the Secretary gives a brief history of the flags. Of the whole number captured and deposited with the department 236 were United States flags originally captured by Confederates and recaptured from them, and 544 were Confederate flags taken by the United States troops, making a total of 780 in the custody of the department. When received they were deposited in a vacant attic room of a building in Seventeenth street occupied by the clerks of the Adjutant-General's office. In 1867 the superintendent of the buildings, without instruction, so far as can be ascertained, had them removed to his office, where a few were placed upon the walls and the remainder upon shelves or in pigeon holes. At this time an inventory of these flags was entered in a book, in which were also entered a description and brief history of the capture of those that could be identified as belonging to particular organizations. They remained here until the latter part of 1874.

It is stated that while some of the Confederate flags have since been given the companies or regiments capturing them no flags have passed out of the custody of the department that were in such custody when Secretary Endicott assumed charge of the department. The order to return the flags and the order revoking it are given, and the statement is made that no flags were actually returned under the first order. As to the law requiring the public exhibition of captured flags and trophies it is assumed that the construction put upon it by former Secretaries of the War and Navy was that the law applied to trophies taken from a foreign enemy, and not to those taken during domestic hostilities.

In the autumn of 1874 a portion of the flags were removed from the office of the Superintendent of the War Department Building, it is presumed by the oral direction of the then Secretary of War, to the Ordnance Museum in Winder's Building and placed on exhibition, and others were sent to the same place in 1875. The larger part of the flags, however, still remained in the office of the Superintendent. Such was their custody and place of deposit until October, 1882, when all the flags, including those in the museum, were by direction of the Secretary of War boxed and stored in a room in the sub-basement of the new State, War, and Navy Building, then first occupied by the War Department, where they remained until January, 1887. They were quite inaccessible in this place and difficult to find and identify when it became necessary to do so. It was also found they were decaying rapidly, and by direction of the present Adjutant-General they were taken from the boxes and placed in a room in the upper story of the War Department Building, where they can be easily visited and examined.

It is well known that in many cases United States troops with the implied if not the express consent of the War Department retained the flags taken from the Confederates in battle, and during the progress of the war the Secretary of War ordered several captured flags to be restored to the captors. During the whole period of their custody in the War Department it has been the practice of the Secretaries of War from time to time to deliver up recaptured Union flags on application by Governors of States whose troops served in the armies of the United States or to organizations or to distinguished soldiers of the war on the Union side. Upon such application it was, prior to March, 1885, the practice of the Secretary of War to make inquiry concerning the loss of the flag asked for, and if it occurred under circumstances which did not reflect discredit upon the soldierly and gallant conduct of the troops it was returned. And in accordance with this rule several such flags have been returned since March 7, 1885. Such applications have at times been refused, and in some cases subsequently granted. Nineteen Union flags have thus passed from the custody of the department by orders from the Secretary of War and three have been delivered upon joint resolutions of Congress.

A full list of the same, giving a brief history of each flag and at whose request and to whom delivered and by whose authority, is annexed and made a part of the report. Twenty-one Confederate flags were also given up prior to May, 1867. A list of these is annexed. Ten of these were taken from the custody of the War Department and delivered to individuals, associations, or States upon the written order of Mr. Stanton, two were given upon an order signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Nichols, and nine were disposed of under instructions not now ascertainable, but which probably originated with Mr. Stanton. Some of these were given up on promises that they would be returned, which appeared not to have been kept.

In January, 1887, a Confederate flag was loaned by Gen. Benet, Acting Secretary of War, to W. T. Clark, late Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, who had originally deposited it at the War Department and promised in writing to return it, but has not done so.

Since the date last mentioned no Confederate or recaptured Union flag has been issued or loaned by the War Department, and no Confederate flag has at any time passed from the custody of the latter to any of the States lately in rebellion. In April, 1887, the Adjutant-General addressed a letter to the Secretary of War in which he suggested the propriety of returning all the flags (Union and Confederate) to the authorities of the respective States in which the regiments which had these colors were organized for such final disposition as they might determine. This proposition was submitted to the President and approved by him. Orders thereupon issued that letters be sent to the Governors of States whose troops carried the flags deposited in the War Department, proposing to return the same. Such letters were sent to the Governors of States referred to in the order. But before any of these flags were sent or delivered under the order thus issued, the President, upon further consideration determined "that the return of these flags in the manner contemplated was not authorized by existing law nor justified as an Executive act." The order of the department was at once revoked and notice thereof duly issued. None of the flags were given up.

The Secretary says that no flags have been removed from the place where they were displayed and concealed from the public. He asserts that Secretaries Stanton, Belknap, McCrary, Ramsey, and Lincoln and the present Secretary delivered up altogther some nineteen recaptured Union flags.

A full description of the flags remaining in the department that can be identified accompanies the report.

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all, but just go to the druggist's and for 25 cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor) will feel happy.

No.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it true that the United States Government offers $250 for 1,000,000 of canceled stamps? Will they pay in proportion for a half million of stamps?

A READER.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

BUYER'S GUIDE
CHICAGO
TO THE BUSINESS HOUSES OF

NOTICE.—The names of the business houses given below, under their respective headings, are as reference only for the benefit of merchants of the great West, Northwest and Territories. Provincial buyers must govern themselves accordingly and correspond direct with names furnished.

ADVANT'G INVEST.
SNOW & DICKINSON, MORTGAGES.

ADVERTIS'G CARDS
W. J. DOHERTY & CO. Artistic Advertising Specialties. 214 Clark Street.

ARM & AMMUN'ON.
Jenney & Graham Gun Co. GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, Sporting Goods. 53 State St. Send for Catalogue.

ARTIST'S MAT'ALS.
THAYER & CHANDLER, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS, 46 Madison Street.

BANKS.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK Capital, $3,000,000; S. M. Nickerson, Prs. L. J. Gage, V.-P.; H. R. Symonds, Cash.
CAPITAL SUPPLIED. If you want to invest or procure capital, apply to R. C. Alden, Pullman B'ldg
Felsenthal, Gross & Miller 108 La Salle St. Banking in all its branches and REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BELTING.
Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co. Manuf'rs Rawhide Belting, Lace Leather, etc. 75 & 77 E. Ohio St. Send for Catalogue

BLANK BOOKS.
SKEEN & STUART, STATIONERY COMPANY, 77 Madison Street.

BLUING.
Spencer Bluing Paddle Co 132 W. Lake St. A'gts wanted everywhere. Sample paddle does 20 washings. Send 10c.

BOARD OF TRADE.
IRWIN, GREEN & CO. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, 128-131 Rialto Building.
CULVER & CO. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, Commission Merchants, 47, Board of Trade.
BOYD, PAXTON & BOYD, COMMISSION, Grain and Provisions. 63 to 64 Board of Trade.
BENSLEY BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 40 Board of Trade.
MILMINE, BODMAN & CO. Grain Commission Merchants. Chicago and New York.
FOSS, STRONG & CO., Commission Merchats, N. W. Corner LaSalle and Jackson Streets.

BOOTS SHOES. MFG
C. M. HENDERSON & CO. Manufacturers. Red School House Shoes our Specialty. Adams and Market Sts.
L. L. FERRISS & CO. Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. CASH HOUSE. 221 to 225 Fifth Avenue.
SELZ, SCHWAB & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 192, 194, 196, 198 and 200 FRANKLIN ST.
ROSENTHAL, GOLDSMITH & CO. 237 to 239 Monroe St. Write for "Trade Messenger."

BRUSHES.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO. Mfrs. of and Dealers in all kinds of BRUSHES, 204 & 206 Randolph St. Estab. 1850.

CEMENT & LIME.
Empire Warehouse Co. ENGLISH AND GERMAN PORTLAND CEMENT, 204 Market St.

CLOAKS.
F. SIEGEL & BROTHERS Manf'g and Imp'ts Ladies' Misses & Childrens' Cloaks, 126 to 132 Market St.

CLOTHING.
KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER, Manufacturers of Clothing. Jobbers of Woolens. 126, 128, 130 & 132 Market St.
STRAUSS, ULLMAN & GUTHMAN MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS, Franklin & Monroe Streets.

COAL AND COKE.
The Columbus & Hocking COAL & IRON CO. Producers. C. R. Abbot, Agt. 175 Dearborn S. R. 7. Tel. 782.
ROBERT LAW & CO. Miners & Dealers. 194 & 196 Dearborn St. TELEPHONE 750.
RHOADS & RAMSEY CO. MINERS & SHIPPERS, 207 La Salle Street, Telephone 556.
A. T. THATCHER, Miner and Shipper of COAL AND COKE. Dearborn and Washington St., Chicago.

COFFEE. SPICES. Etc
THOMSON & TAYLOR SPICE COMPANY, 30-32-34-36-38-40 So. Water-st.
E. B. MILLAR & CO. Penang Spices. Import's, Grind'rs; fine Coffees; quality purity-absolute. 41 Wabash.

COMMISSION, (Pro.)
Barber, Martin & Co. General Commission. Butter and Eggs a specialty. 191 So. Water St.

CORSETS.
The Gage-Downs Corset Co Sole Manufacturers Downs' Self-Adjusting Corset. 262 to 268 Fifth Ave

CROCKERY.
PITKIN & BROOKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, State and Lake Sts.
FALKER & STERN, EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE, 8 and 10 Dearborn St.

DRY GOODS.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO. Wholesale: 5th Avenue and Adams St,
STORM & HILL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Madison & Franklin Sts.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Monroe and Market Streets

DYE HOUSE.
COOK & McLAIN, General Dyers, Cleaners and Repairers. 80 Dearborn St. ☞Send for Catalogue.
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SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Rulings Affecting the Cities of Hoboken and San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—In the Supreme Court today a decision was rendered in the series of important cases in which the City of Hoboken, N. J., appears as plaintiff in error against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Adolph E. Schmidt, the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, and the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company. These suits were acts of ejectment brought by the City of Hoboken against the several defendants for the purpose of enforcing the city's alleged right to extend a number of its streets through the lands of the defendants to the navigable waters of the Hudson River. The city claims the right of extension by virtue of a dedication made in the year 1804 by Col. John Stevens, who was then the owner of between 500 and 600 acres of land on the western shore of the Hudson River, where the City of Hoboken now stands. The defendants resist the suit on the ground that the title of Col. Stevens was limited to the high-water mark of the river in 1804; that the soil below the high-water mark as it then existed belonged to the State of New Jersey, which not only has never acquiesced in any easement over the land, but by various enactments has conferred upon the defendants, or their grantors, an absolute title inconsistent with any right of way in the public over the same. This court, in a very long and elaborate opinion by Justice Matthews, holds that the grants from the State of New Jersey, under which the defendants respectively claim, are a complete bar to the recovery sought against them in these suits. The several judgments of the Circuit Court in favor of Schmidt and the railroad and steamship companies are therefore affirmed. The value of the lands involved in this litigation is said to be very great.

A decision was also rendered in the case of the administrators of Milo Hoadley, deceased, against the City of San Francisco, a case which involves the title to certain lands in that city, including parts of the "Alta Plaza" and Hamilton Square, and also the validity and scope of what is known as "The Van Ness ordinance." The Supreme Court of California decided that the title to the land in controversy was in the city and enjoined Hoadley from meddling or interfering with the same. This court affirms that decision.

An important decision was rendered in what are known as the Pacific National Bank cases, which came here upon appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts. These were suits brought by writs of attachment against the Pacific National Bank of Boston after it resumed business subsequent to its embarrassment in 1882, and were intended to recover certain sums of money alleged to be due from the bank to the several plaintiffs. The most important question in the case is, whether an attachment can issue against a National bank before judgment in a suit begun in a United States Circuit Court. This court is of the opinion that it cannot; that attachments in all of these suits were illegal and void because issued without authority of law. The judgment in each of the suits at law is affirmed, but the decree in the suit in equity is reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to enter a decree setting aside and annulling the bonds which were given in the suits to dissolve the attachments, and enjoining each and all of the creditors and those claiming under them from proceeding in any manner to enforce the same against the sureties and directing the sureties to surrender to the receiver the securities they hold for their indemnity.

ARRESTED IN NEBRASKA.

Edward Jones of Muskegon, Mich., Will Answer to a Charge of Embezzlement.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Sheriff N. P. Nelson of Muskegon, Mich., arrived in this city today and took into his custody Edward Jones, who is wanted there for embezzling $2,000 from several insurance companies. Jones had been missing from Muskegon for about three months, and many people there thought that he had gone on a spree and been drowned, as he was in the habit of getting drunk. The authorities, however, were hunting for him and soon found that his mother, who is living in Hamilton, Ont., had received a letter from him bearing the Omaha postmark and in one of D. M. Steele & Co.'s envelopes. When Jones left Muskegon he came direct to Omaha and was in the commission business here in partnership with Mangold when the Michigan authorities were looking for him. He has a brother in Big Rapids, Mich., who is the State Senator from his district, and who is said to be wealthy, and another brother in St. Paul, who is very well off financially. In Muskegon he was until recently considered honest, but was always addicted to drink and when under the influence of liquor his habits were extremely extravagant. He once kept books in the house of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago.

SACCHARINE INTERESTS SPREADING.

Prospects of Sugar Refineries Being Established in the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—The rumor that the California Sugar Refinery would probably build refineries in the East was received here today. Claus Spreckels, head of the California company, said there was something in the rumor. "I am informed," said he, "and believe now, that the Eastern Sugar Trust is at the back of the American Refining Company here, though at first I was inclined to doubt the statement to that effect. I shall leave next week for New York, and it is probable that one or two more refineries will be opened at Baltimore and other Eastern points. The California refinery has received offers of all the assistance that may be needed from parties in New York who are opposed to the Sugar Trust.

WEARY OF THE WORLD'S WAYS.

Two Attempts at Suicide in a Wisconsin City.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—William Reipschlager, traveling salesman for A. Hendricks, cigar manufacturer of Winona, Minn., attempted suicide at a house of ill repute here last night by taking poison, but was saved by the prompt arrival of a physician. Reipschlager had been drinking heavily for several days. He declares he will yet end his life.

J. H. Campbell of Rockland, Wis., tried to kill himself last night by hanging, but was cut down before life was extinct. The cause is said to be unrequited love.

Incorporated in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Magnesia Insulating Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Alfred C. Kemper, Horace I. Croft, and H. F. Grier.

The House Molding Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, P. T. McElherne, E. S. Cummings, and H. C. Stewart.

The National School of Languages, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Henry Cohn, J. A. Cohn, and F. Zeigfeld.

The Huyett Blowers Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, W. B. Watkins, W. R. Chamberlain, and James Lawler.

The Armour Elevator Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporaters, D. L. Seymour, J. R. Custer, and J. A. Griffin.

The Gifford Building & Loan Association of Champaign County; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, W. A. Wooldridge, T. E. Walker, E. M. Morse, and others.

The Rapid Transit Railway Company, at Peoria; capital stock, $100,000; to construct a street railway; incorporators, Martin Kingman, F. J. Miller, and J. M. Rice.

A certificate recording the organization of the Henry Clay Republican Club of Chicago was filed, with P. A. Rowe, C. A. Thoma, J. C. Buckley, and others as directors and incorporators.

The Excelsior Pleasure Club of Chicago filed a certificate of organization, with J. H. Carstens, Fred Engle, George Warner, and others as managers and incorporators.

Presented to the Pope.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—News was received here today of the presentation to the Pope, on the occasion of his Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee, of the offering of the editors and publishers of the German Catholic newspapers of the United States. It consists of an elaborately illuminated address placed in a massive gold frame, and bearing the signature of each editor and publisher. Along with this was an elegantly-bound volume of morocco and gilt, containing a copy of every newspaper represented in the address.

Calls for an Illinois Criminal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Governor today issued a requisition on the Governor of Kansas for the return of Charles Tanner, now in custody at Lawrence, Kas., and wanted at Taylorville, Ill., to answer a charge of seduction and grand larceny.

Only 25 cents for a bottle of Salvation Oil, the best liniment known. Take no other.

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COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
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HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
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STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, Near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1556, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

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BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
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HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—O. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J True, Druggist.
MADISON-St., West, 1049—B MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1216, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 561—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 429—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—H. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD PIN, FLOWER PATtern, with three stems. The finder will be suitably rewarded if will leave at the glove counter of W. T. MOORE & CO., 122 State-st.

$25 REWARD—MY WIFE, MRS. JENNIE EMmert Decker, daughter of John S. Emmert of Emmert Proprietary Co., left my home, 110 South Hoyne-av., Chicago, Tuesday, Feb. 7, about half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, taking with her our four children, ages 6 years, 4 years, 2 years, and 1 year, since which time I have been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of all or any of them. Any one giving me their address will receive the above reward.
HENRY DECKER, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 33.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

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STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EFFICIENT STEnographer, capable correspondent and telegrapher; good city references. H 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FORENOONS—BY COMpetent stenographer and caligraph operator; good references; wages moderate. H 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL STEnographer and typewriter having a machine. Good recommendation from former employer. Can furnish abundant reference as to good moral character. Salary moderate. G 88, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young American man; understands thoroughly the care of fine horses, carriages, and the requirements of a gentleman's place; can train horses to saddle; good reference. G 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT COACHman or footman with some good family; am short of stature and of a quiet disposition and fond of children. Can give the very best of reference from my present employers. H 60, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT of a woolen mill, by man that has been overseer for 30 years in some of the best mills in New England and the West. Address J. H. K., box 473, Marysville, Cal.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WILL give $20 for situation; anything. References. H 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR AND canvasser for established insurance company by thorough business man 50 years of age. Good address. G 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FROM country with good wholesale house. Address H 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as boss on stock ranch; one of the Northern Territories, Wyoming preferred; has had ten years' experience in the cattle business in Texas and New Mexico. Address D H 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age. Address WM. LYMAN, 162 West Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter; nominal salary. G 50, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook in an American family. Address 187 Centre-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FEMALE MEAT OR pastry and order cook in a restaurant. 426 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN small family. Please call today at 2518 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PASTRY cook in hotel or private family; no objection to the country. Address D 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, good cook, in a private house; no washing. Address 128 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO SECond or light housework. 3006 Wentworth-av., first floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN girl for light housework in private family; good home more an object than wages. Very best of references. H 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO COOK IN private family. Call at 124 East Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework. Call for two days at 3769½ Lake-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to make nice dresses at home; experience at Marshall Field's. Please call immediately 1207 North Halsted-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse or second work and plain sewing. Call at 137 West Taylor-st., 2d floor, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LONG EXPERIenced nurse; best of references; also would be pleased for the patronage of any lady at her own home; references from many doctors. Address D V 26, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHING AND ironing, 50 cents a dozen; rough dried, 35 cents. Clothes called for and delivered. 87 31st-st., rear.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH AND South Sides, for private family, trained, reliable domestics that can furnish verbal references. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SIX GIRLS, WHITE and colored. References. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MEN as retail shoe salesmen; two for ladies' and one for men's departments; state with whom last worked, with reference, and salary expected; must be temperate and gentlemanly for fine trade.
A. D. MORSE, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A PERFUMERY AND TOILET-SOAP salesman for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Must be strictly temperate and experienced, with a first-class record. Address SOLON PALMER, 374 Pearl-st., New York.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR MONTANA AND West to sell cigars and tobaccos, side line; can influence other lines to carry in connection, and all first-class Chicago houses that now have trade there; only men acquainted and controlling trade need apply with references. WIRTH, DICKIE & CO.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE MEN WITH REFerences; outside position; good pay, steady work. CHAS. F. ADAMS, 150 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL OUR MANUfactured line of boots and shoes to the retail trade in Colorado and Northern New Mexico, commencing fall trip about April 10; terms, 5 per cent commission; only experienced traveling shoe salesmen need apply. Address, forwarding recommendations and stating age, J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Box 2409, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—A CARPET UPHOLSTERER. GIVE references and salary required. NORTH ORRISON & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER TO TAKE the mechanical management of a newspaper, job, and general publishing business, owned by an incorporated company; must be able to estimate on work and buy $1,000 worth of stock in the institution; salary, $22 per week. B 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGRAVER ON SEALS AND badges or a steel stamp and stencil cutter willing to go to a Western capital; steady employment; married preferred. Address, stating experience and wages, D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINTing office doing largely commercial small work; must be generally versed in bidding and willing to go to a Western capital; right party could purchase interest; a splendid chance. Address, stating experience, D 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUSTOM CUTter. Apply to American Tailors, northwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN AMBITIOUS, EARNEST MAN, located outside leading cities, to represent, in his own locality, a responsible house; good salary. References MANUFACTURER, Lock Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CANVASSers; references required; steady, paying position. CHAS. F. ADAMS, 150 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL THE Child's Bible; introduction by Dr. J. H. Vincent; nearly 200,000 sold; many places have been canvassed two and three times with great results each time; one lady without experience has sold 700 copies the past year; the cheapest book sold by agents. Over 400 engravings. Address CASSELL & COMPANY (Limited), 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRE SURER THEATRICAL COMbination. Experience unnecessary. $20 per week and expenses. Must have $100. Start immediately. G 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO REPRESENT AN OLD ESTablished house in northern part of Illinois on salary and commission. References required. Address G 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN TO MANage an outside store. Must have from $300 to $500 to invest. Address H 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A RELIABLE ENERgetic man of fair education for responsible position. Address H 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other business; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 samples free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS COLlector. Must have first-class references. Address H 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS—A man who has had experience; must be reliable in every respect, a good salesman, and have a good list of property for sale; to such a man good inducements will be offered; no money required. H 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPABLE YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of office of manufacturer; salary $70 per month first year; must loan $2,000, for which 10 per cent interest will be paid and a commission allowed on the gross sales. Address H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN OF THORough-going habits; must write a plain hand; $12 per week. CHARLES LAUFER, 163 Lake-st., upstairs.

WANTED—IN WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE, an active strong young man as packer; only such as are familiar with the packing of fragile goods need apply. Address, with references, H 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES NEAT, rapid hand in an office; salary not to exceed $5. H 53, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECond work and plain sewing; wages $10 per month. Send address and references to MRS. R. C. GIVINS, Washington Heights, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3105 Ullman-st.

WANTED—GIRL (30 TO 40 YEARS) TO COOK and assist in general housework; no washing; must be very neat and have highest references. 1255 Michigan-av. Call Tuesday, 2 to 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENT, FURNISHED room within fifteen minutes' walk of Randolph-st., between Market and Franklin-sts.; terms moderate. G 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE GIRL for general housework; German preferred; family of two. Call today. References required. 5807 Rosalie-court, South Park Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FITTER FOR cloaks and suits. Elite Cloak & Suit Co., 139 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—COMFORTABLE WALKing distance from business centre. Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; front alcove rooms; superior board; private table if desired; 6 o'clock dinner; transients; prices reasonable; service, light, and heat. References.

1245 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS; nice rooms, with the best of board; terms reasonable. References.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; also day board.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with good board.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST., PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, CONveniences. Good board.

359 EAST OHIO-ST.—SINGLE ROOM AND board; also day-board.

DEARBORN-AV., NEAR INDIANA-ST.—YOUNG widow will give room and board, comforts of a pleasant home, to two gentlemen willing to advance $100. Address C 44, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

OGDEN HOUSE, $1.50 PER DAY, CORNER Washington and Franklin-sts.—The best and most respectable low-priced hotel in the city, downtown; weekly rates made.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH ROOM BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN in neighborhood of 31st-st., east of Wabash-av.; private. References. Address H 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN IN JEWISH FAMILY, about 10 minutes' walk from Madison and State-sts. G 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM IN PRIvate family; state price; must be reasonable. West Side preferred. H 11, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MAGGIE I. W.: PLEASE COMMUnicate with me at once. THOMAS A. CREIGH, Omaha, Neb.

PERSONAL—FOR ADOPTION—A VERY BRIGHT and healthy boy, 5 months old. Address H 54 Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL ANY PERSON WHO WITnessed accident to gentleman on platform of Cottage Grove-av. car at Adams-st. on Saturday afternoon, 18th inst., about 3 p. m., please send address to 75 Bryant-av.

PERSONAL—JACK: I AM WAITING FOR YOU this morning. Please come early.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—TO PRIVATE PARTIES ONLY—cheap for cash—furniture of six-room house, including new upright piano. Will sell everything and give possession at once. Everything new or nearly so. G 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PARLOR AND BEDROOM SETS, stoves, and carpets cheap; house or part of house to rent if desired. Apply on premises, 215 East 51st-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—4 SIDE SHOWCASES, 2 WALNUT, 2 cherry, cheap. Call at 161 State-st.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—WE HAVE A LARGE assortment of new and second-hand fire and burglar proof safes, vault doors, and time locks; one fine house safe with marble top, two large silk safes extra deep, at half price; repairing and moving a specialty; correspondence solicited. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN WOULD LIKE TO take English lessons; in payment would teach German. G 95, Tribune office.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, SELECT—we graduate thoroughly trained stenographers. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE A1 BOOK MEN ON A STANDard work; no others need apply. CHAS. F. ADAMS, 150 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR FIRE PROOF safes; size, 32x22x22; 700 lbs.; sells rapidly to farmers, business, and professional men; big money; permanent business; apply quick. Eagle Safe Company, 106 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, O.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

WEARING APPAREL.

DRESSES FOR SALE—BELONGING TO A FAmous actress. Apply to MRS. SMITHERS, McVicker's Theatre.

GAS AND ARTESIAN WELLS.

GAS, OIL, AND ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING interviews and correspondence solicited. R. W. EVANS & CO., St. James Hotel, or Box 274, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

B. COHEN, 88 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

An office building on Washington-st.; price $172,000.

A double store on Wabash-av.; price $65,000.

Store on Van Buren-st., east of State-st.; 90 feet front; price $150,000.

Store on Madison-st.; price $60,000.

Store on Dearborn-st.; price $36,000.

Store on Michigan-av.; price $30,000.

Flat building on La Salle-av., fine corner; price $50,000.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR SCHILLER-st., brownstone front; fine finish; large barn; will take acres or lots in part payment; $20,000.
La Salle-av., corner Oak-st., elegant stone front; $14,000.
Ontario-st., stone front; lot 50 feet front; $50,000; also fine house and large lot on Walton-place at $40,000.
North Hoyne-st., small house and lot; monthly payments; $2,250.
B. A. ULRICH,
S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—CITY MANUFACTURING SITES—
300x100 corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts.
400x160 on Northwestern Railroad.
100x287 on Northwestern Railroad.
200x225 on Fort Wayne Railroad.
200x125 on Western Indiana Railroad.
100x174 n. of 16th-st., e. of Jefferson, 2 street fronts.
Would lease some of these pieces for 99 years, no revaluation; will divide to suit.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—We have a great variety, as well in prices as in area and location, and offer some special bargains; would build to suit responsible tenants and lease for a long term at fair rents. All persons seeking desirable sites, whether centrally located or remote, with or without railroad facilities or dock front, are invited to consult with us. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—I HAVE A number of pieces of land suitable for all kinds of manufacturers near the Deering Reaper Works in the northwestern part of the city; connection with two lines of railroads; part of this property is on the river and well docked; maps can be seen at my office, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st. C. W. FULLERTON.

FOR SALE—
Two or three good pieces of Canal-st. property between Lake and Van Buren-sts.
Several good pieces on State-st., improved and unimproved, south of Twenty-second; one large corner.
I make a specialty of all classes of business, manufacturing, dock, and warehouse property. Can offer some of the choicest bargains on the market. Particulars on application.
J. P. WHITE,
Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LOTS from $500 to $1,000; why not buy a lot on our easy payment plan?
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CITY MANUFACTURING SITES—300x100 ft. to 17½ ft. alley, corner, east of Halsted. 395x159 ft. to 20 ft. alley, corner, on railroad; 62,800 square feet, $12,000; will divide to suit; brokers, 2½ per cent. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 1635; stone octagon front, 26 ft. wide, dining-room on parlor floor; passenger elevator; gas lighted by electricity.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2956, fine brown-stone front, heated by steam; brick barn; hall-tree, bookcases, and several fine mirrors go with the house; 25 ft. front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near 29th-st., with 50-ft. lot and brick barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brown-stone front near 32d-st., with 50-ft. lot and brick barn.
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE—Finely decorated, with 50-ft. lot, on corner north of 35th-st.; brick barn; $40,000.
FINE MODERN HOUSE—With 60-ft. lot; cost over $70,000; an offer of $50,000 will be considered.
MICHIGAN-AV.—One of the newest and finest houses on the South Side; $100,000.
NORTH SIDE—Elegant new modern house, 26 ft. wide; owner is removing from the city; $33,000. It was finished last spring and decorated last fall. It will pay you to look at it.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front house on corner, with 50 ft. lot and brick barn; $18,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—No. 3222; new house; 30 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house near 26th-st., finely finished and decorated, lot 25x170 ft. brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near 25th-st.; $9,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Four houses in vicinity of 29th-st.; $14,000, $15,000, $17,000, $18,000.
CALUMET-AV.—3 beautiful new houses, s. w. cor. 33d-st.; now being finished.
INDIANA-AV.—New house near 24th-st.; extra well built.
FINE NEW HOUSE—Just being completed, with 80-foot lot on choice northwest corner, $26,000.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st. Telephone 492.
Modern brick residence, Indiana-av., near 33d-st.
Desirable brick residence, Forest-av., 35 foot lot.
3026 Calumet-av., modern brick residence; $5,500.
Choice modern residence, Groveland-av.; bargain.
Three modern stone-front residences, Calumet-av., paying $2,500 per year; $25,000.
Two modern stone-front handsome residences on Drexel-boulevard; cheap.
And numbers of other fine and desirable residences on all avenues south. Also the following bargains in unimproved:
100 ft., Indiana-av., near 62d-st. Bargain.
25x134 ft., e. f., Vernon-av., north of 34th-st., $115 ft.
25x156, n. f., Bryant-av., $110 ft.
49x156, n. e. cor. Bryant and Stanton-avs., $140 ft.
50 ft. corner, Wabash-av.; very desirable.
115 ft., cor. Michigan-av. and 36th-st.
75 ft., cor. Michigan-av. and 46th-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., between 46th and 47th-sts.
79 ft., e. f., Stanton-av., near 37th-st, $85.
50 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 43d-st.
A number of desirable pieces on Drexel-boulevard.
Bargains in corners on 55th-st., east of the park.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near 55th-st., cheap.
300 ft. in lots to suit, Vincennes-av., cor. 45th-st.
25, 50, or 75x180 ft., e. f., Ellis-av., n. of 42d-st., $100.
Hundreds of other lots, tracts, and corners on all avenues south.
Acre tracts in Hyde Park and Lake.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.:
The very superior new residence, just being completed, No. 3238 Forest-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen main floor; every modern convenience; hard wood finish. Also the elegant new residence, No. 3430 Vernon-av., now approaching completion; house 72 feet deep; finish, antique oak; everything modern; 6 fine chambers; wood mantels; electric bells; speaking tubes; an elegant house, with rock-faced stone, first story, pressed brick with stone trimmings above. Two new elegant stone front residences now being built on Forest-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., each 72 feet deep; strictly modern; hardwood finish; decided bargains. New modern first-class house, east front, Groveland-av., near 32d-st. Elegant stone front 3-story residence, hardwood finish, now being built, Drexel-boulevard, near 40th-st. Lots, tracts, and corners on all avenues and boulevards south.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—100x174 feet; finest corner on the street that is now for sale.
MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—50 ft. bet. 33d and 34th.
MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—25x160 ft. for $9,500.
MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—50 ft. near cor. 34th-st.
CALUMET-AV.—25 feet north of Thirty-second-st.; only east front lot on the block.
GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft. on corner Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.:
Modern brick residence, finished in hardwood, with 40-ft. lot and brick barn, e. f., Michigan-av.; $17,000.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES HOOD, R. 22 ADAMS Ex. Bldg., 185 Dearborn-st.:

50x250—Drexel-boulevard	$175.00
80x160—Kimbark-av	40.00
100x160—Lexington-av	50.00
150x150—Ellis-av., corner	
50x130—Ellis-av	50.00

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION—5th-av., north of Harrison-st., 25, 50 or 75 ft.
H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN UNIMPROVED lot, 50x150 to wide alley, in the wholesale district, north of Van Buren-st.; want to make quick sale.
J. P. WHITE,
Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 32D-ST., A fine 3-story and cellar modern house; pressed-brick and brown-stone front; 10 rooms; handsomely finished in hardwoods; $13,000; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. RESIDENCE, WELL located, near 28th-st.; cheap. Call today. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—100 FT. WIDE NEAR 40th-st.; new house, modern finish and conveniences, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor. Will be shown on application to
J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—GENUINE BARGAINS.
841 Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, large fine attic; call for particulars at once.
908 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement 10-room brick; only $6,000. Possession at once.
15 Laflin-st., large, fine 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths; lot 34x125; good barn; want an offer.
299 Walnut-st., large, fine 2-story frame house, 11 rooms; will paper throughout if taken now; lot 30x135; $4,000.
673 and 675 Adams-st., corner Honore, 50 feet and two frame houses.
Lake View, 2-story frame house and 50 feet.
503 Marshfield-av., 3-story brick flats; want offer.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—
W. Madison-st., choice corner, rental $4,000.
W. Madison-st., exceedingly choice, rental $5,000
W. Madison-st., fine block, rental $6,000, $63,000.
W. Madison-st., first-class, well-built block, $45,000.
W. Madison-st., choicest locality, finely improved, $50,000.
W. Madison-st., 3-story pressed brick, first-class, $20,000.
W. Madison-st., 24x120, frame building, $12,000.
H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—

Campbell Park, fine residence	$6,500
Campbell Park, 11-room, basement house	5,250
Oakley-av., 9-room house	4,100
Grenshaw-st., good flat building	4,100
468 Irving-av.; a bargain	3,250
Warren-av., fine stone-fronts	5,500

Call and see our list of houses, flats, and cottages before buying.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE ON WASHINGton-boulevard, east of Union Park; has high stone steps, 18 rooms, furnace, and gas fixtures; fronts south, very cheerful, and has plenty of front rooms, in excellent repair; price $11,500, easy terms; good investment property, or would give both home and income.
SHELDON & SHELDON,
89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—400X160 ON RAILROAD; fine factory location. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—230 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences. 231 Marshfield-av., 2-story and cellar, d.-r. and k. on parlor floor, stone front, splendid location. OWNER, 239 and 241 South Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., STONE-FRONT STORE, with barn; well rented.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—20 lots, 530 feet front, divided to suit, in one block, on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., CHOICE LOCAtion, $75 a foot.
Washington-boulevard, 200 feet deep, $135 a foot.
Madison-st., 48x100, $85 a foot.
Congress-st., near Loomis, brick house, only $5,000.
M. A. WELLS, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—300 FEET front, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR GOETHE-st., in the finest neighborhood between it and Schiller-st.—First-class 25x59 feet brick residence with the modern conveniences; large 25x151 ft. lot; the 2-story barn has stalls for five horses, two rooms for servants, lofts for carriages, etc.; possession at once if desired; price $12,500, part cash and part on time; title clear. Apply to
J. W. BOYDEN,
97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—BELLEVUE-PLACE, THE HANDsomest house on the street; 3-story and cellar fancy stone front; 9 bedrooms; elegantly finished in hardwoods; imported tiling and mantels; very handsomely decorated; fronts south; has good-sized lot; neighborhood the very best; has been built but one year; owner must sell on account of leaving the city.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV., NEAR DAYTON-ST.—A modern 10-room residence with large barn and lots, 48x115 feet to alley; convenient to street-cars; title clear; is offered below market value, on terms to suit. Apply to
J. W. BOYDEN,
97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW MODERN RESIdences in the best neighborhood on the North Side. DUNLAP SMITH, 97 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEAR LINCOLN PARK and McCormick Seminary—Large, sunny south front house on Fullerton-av., in complete repair, convenient to street and steam cars; will be sold for $4,000 cash, buyer assuming $4,500 mortgage. This property is choice and considered worth $10,000.
J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON LA SALLE-av., near Schiller-st.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK
RESIDENCES. RESIDENCES.

Elegant frame near 47th, large lot, fine location, $16,500. New brick house, swell front, strictly modern, in Kenwood, near depot, $20,000. Modern brick and slate veneered, on Kimbark-av., near 47th-st., good barn, $18,000. Large frame, brown-stone foundation, beautifully decorated inside, on principal street in Kenwood, $17,000. Large new frame house near Madison Park Depot, very well built, and has every modern convenience, $15,000. Large modern house on fine corner of Madison-av., strictly modern, large lot, $14,500. Elegant frame and large barn and lot on Hibbard-av., near 51st-st., $16,500. Good modern frame, 50-foot lot on Madison-av., near 48th-st., $8,000. Fine house and grounds beautifully located near South Park Depot, $9,000. Splendidly finished frame with barn on Washington-av., near 53d-st., $5,750. Frame house and 50-foot lot, east front, on Woodlawn-av., north of 53d-st., $5,250, lot worth $5,000. Modern frame on Madison-av., near 50th-st., $7,000. Beautifully arranged stone front house on Oakenwald-av., near 43d-st., $7,500. House on 57th-st., near Monroe, $3,500.

KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK
RESIDENCE LOTS.

Lots on Kimbark-av., near 48th, 154 feet deep, stone sidewalk and paved street, $130. Lots on Kimbark-av., near 51st-st., $90. Lots on Madison, near 48th-st., $85. A lot 90x130, east front on Madison-av., near 51st-st., $97.50 per foot. Lots on Woodlawn-av., near 53d-st., also near 49th-st., east front. Lots on Oakenwald-av., south of 45th-st., east fronts, $95; west fronts, $85. Lots on Washington-av., near 57th-st., east fronts, $75. Lot on Washington-av., near 50th-st., east front, $65—a bargain. Lots on Ellis-av., near 50th, east fronts, $115. 97x200 feet on 49th-st., south front, $100; cheap. 100x300 on Greenwood-av., near 49th, west front, $165. 100 feet on Greenwood, east front, near 49th, $200. Lots on Cornell-av., south of 55th-st., east front, $100—only east front left; west fronts, $100. Park-av., near 55th-st., east front, $125; one lot near 51st-st., $120. Lots on Monroe-av., near 57th-st., east fronts, $60; west fronts, $55. The n. e. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 53d-st., 100x164, cheap at $90. Corner of Lexington and 53d, $85.
B. A. ULRICH,
S. E. Cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES; corner Erie and Ninety-fifth-sts., fronts Belt Line, building 50x120 feet, 36 feet high, $20,000. Grand Crossing, foundry building with ample grounds. Also 3-story building with 13,000 square feet, engine and boiler, side-tracks; will make long lease. Also foundry building near Garfield to lease. 395x159 feet, cor. Kedzie and Carroll-avs., on Galena Div. C. & N. W. R. R.
Acre property on both sides of canal and on A., T. & S. F. R. R., and Chicago & Alton R. R., and near Crawford-av. and Grand Trunk R. R. and car-shops.
B. A. ULRICH,
S. E. Cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOME—NICE 8-room house, with bath, etc.; a bargain at $2,500.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—ONE OF THE MOST elegant residences in that delightful suburb; has every modern improvement, finished in the most thorough manner, and newly decorated throughout. Must be seen to be appreciated. For information apply to JAMES HOOD, Room 22 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN OAKLAND—NICE 6-ROOM COTtage, in first-class order, $2,500.
Also a desirable residence on 43d-st., 9 rooms, only $4,500. JAMES HOOD, R. 22 Adams Ex. Bldg., 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN LOTS; $200; $10 cash, $5 monthly; 6c fare; houses built to order.
WILSON P. CONOVER,
Room 44, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION ON ILLInois Central and Seventy-first-st., on Jeffery-av. and Seventy-seventh-st., and on new railroad in Jefferson, 160 acres, etc. B. A. ULRICH, southeast corner La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW 6-ROOM cottages on easy payments; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents; on Winter and Desplaines-sts., near 52d; water pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON 31ST-ST., NEAR HALSTED—Brick store and flats, well rented, will be sold at a bargain.
JAMES HOOD,
R. 22 Adams Ex. Bldg., 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR Drexel-boulevard, a modern 10-room brick house, with lot 170 feet deep; will be sold at a great sacrifice if promptly taken; want offer.
CRONKRITE & FOUKE,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ACRE property near the city, $3,500, $6,500, $7,500, $10,000, and from $15,000 to $80,000; maps of city and suburbs and description of property furnished on application.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS—PURE WATER good sewerage, paved streets, concrete sidewalks, and deep lots; the cheapest property in Cook County. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES AT MODERate prices at La Grange, on terms to suit. Call or write for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES HOOD, R. 22 ADAMS Ex. Bldg., 185 Dearborn-st.:
10 acres on State-st., near 95th-st.
60 acres in Lyons, near Belt R. R.
20 acres on Michigan and Indiana-avs., near 87th-st.
5 or 8 acres near Pennock.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.:
300 lots in choicest part of South Englewood, near depot; high, dry, and best in Cook County for price; only $200 and upward; the price of these lots will be advanced soon; buy now; several bunches of 10 to 20 lots at about acre prices.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN TOWN OF Lake, $2,000, half cash, if taken immediately.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—EASY PAYments. 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents, on Winter and Desplaines-sts. near 52d, two blocks from 55th-st. depot; water pipes and sidewalks laid.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE SUBDIVISION OF 95 lots, Town of Lake, north of 74th-st., east of Centre-av. MICK, PREBLE & MICK, Room 11, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN & CO., HOUSES AND LOTS, all kinds and prices at Normal Park. Office Sixty-eighth-st., opposite R. I. depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—16,000 ACRE TRACT OF SUPERIOR white oak, hickory, ash, and gum timber land in Dunklin County, Missouri; also smaller tracts; price $5 per acre; large discount for all cash. H. A. GARDNER, Campbell, Dunklin County, Mo.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS lands.
J. C. DORT,
Burchard, Neb.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN 160-ACRE farm, near Freeport, Ill., $35 per acre; worth $50.
WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn, R. 26.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO HEIGHTS ADDITION TO the City of Topeka, Kas., is now platted; will exchange lots in this addition for farm lands in all Central, Southern, and Western States; also exchange for merchandise. Topeka is the most prosperous and thriving city in the West, and Chicago Heights is the finest addition to the city.
For particulars address
H. D. BOOGE & CO.,
General Agents, Topeka, Kas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY HYDE PARK HOUSES—Parties owning houses in Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, Woodlawn, Windsor Park, or South Side who wish to rent or sell their property can find tenants or customers by leaving description of their houses, etc., in 15 Chamber of Commerce Building, southeast corner of La Salle and Washington-sts.
B. A. ULRICH.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, BOTH vacant and improved. Owners wishing quick sales made please leave particulars NOW at this office. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR BUNCH of lots or small acre property. South Side. WALDEN & SMITH, Chicago Opera-House, R. 809.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY AND REAL estate in all parts of the city; have ready customers. WALDEN & SMITH, Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—THE SPRING DEMAND FOR houses, lots, and acres is being felt. Owners who really desire to sell at reasonable prices and will send or leave particulars with us will be sure of our personal attention and best efforts to make quick sales. H. G. TEED & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND BARN WITHIN 5 or 6 blocks of Jefferson Park, worth about $10,000. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—FROM THE OWNER—50 OR 100 feet, east of Indiana-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st. H 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW AND FIRST-CLASS MODERN house, South Side, 10 or more rooms. Will pay $15,000; no agents. H 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY RESIDENCE OR 3 SUITE flats, worth about $6,000, for half cash; balance good land at investment price.
WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

WANTED—TO BUY COTTAGE ON MONTHLY payments; cottage to cost about $2,000; city or suburbs; I have plans. G 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY, CO-OPERative colony association. Address G 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE, ONE ACRE, fruit trees, and delightfully situated on the C., B. & Q. Railway, 50 minutes' ride. Want vacant business lot; will assume. Address G 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved Chicago lots, 10 head full-blood registered Galloway cattle. Address V 53, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE—
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY
86 LA SALLE-ST.,
LENDS MONEY FOR ANY TIME WANTED IN ANY SUM FROM $25 TO $2,500 ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, MACHINERY, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC., ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL FROM THE POSSESSION OF OWNER, WITHOUT DELAY, AND ON FAIR TERMS; ANY PART OF THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF AT ANY TIME, AND THE INTEREST IS REDUCED AS FAST AS PAYMENTS ARE MADE; ACCOUNTS DUE TO FURNITURE DEALERS PAID OFF AND CARRIED AS LONG AS WISHED; AS WE DO BY FAR THE LARGEST LOAN BUSINESS IN CHICAGO WE ARE ABLE TO GIVE THE VERY BEST RATES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN; PERSONS WANTING MONEY WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON US BEFORE BORROWING.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission, long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

AN ESTABLISHED AND PAYING MANUFACturing concern in St. Paul desires the services of a thorough office-man and financier with a capital from $10,000 to $15,000. Must be well recommended; a good chance for the right man. For particulars, call at BON TON SUIT CO., 315 Wabash av.

ADVANCES AND MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., to remain in owner's possession, for long or short time; low terms and honorable treatment. If you are in need of money call on
B. L. DEMINT,
134 East Madison-st., corner Clark, Room 2.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOAN money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate, interest and principal guaranteed, in small and large amounts, for sale by the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR LARGE SUMS ON CITY REAL ESTATE at low rates call on J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED PURCHASE MONEY mortgages on Chicago and near by suburban property in sums of from $500 to $5,000; interest made equal to 8 per cent per annum.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 12 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates, in large or small amounts; can close loans at once. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED ON LOCAL BONDS, RAILroad bonds, and similar collaterals.
A. W. WHEELER, 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 AND UPWARDS, AT 6 per cent. Apply immediately. BENBOW & FERGUSON, Room 70, 175 Dearborn-st. 11 to 3.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., loan money on real estate at lowest rates.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL SECURITY IN SUMS to suit at current rates. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CUT RATE ON PRICES OF PIANOS AND ORGANS
INTERESTS ALL INTENDING TO BUY.
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF GOODS,
THE BEST QUALITIES,
THE LOWEST PRICES,
WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING YOUR OLD PIANO, AND
MONTHLY PAYMENTS $10 TO $25,
CAN ALL BE HAD AT
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
136 State-st.

ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos,
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.

Are warranted for seven years.
Prices low; terms to suit buyers.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
State and Jackson-sts.:
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS, AND KIMBALL ORGANS.
Cash or time payments; new pianos to rent. Old instruments taken in exchange.
ALSO
A few second-hand pianos of standard makes, such as Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Knabe, Hazelton, and Emerson at SPECIAL BARGAINS on time.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS
SHONINGER PIANOS.
INSTRUMENTS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST.

NOW WILL YOU BUY?

HERE'S SOMETHING FOR NOTHING—ALMOST!

We must have more room, and to get it have determined to clear out our whole stock of

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR REAL WORTH.

We mention below a few prices to show that we mean business:

R. & W. Nuns	$ 20
T. A. Bradford	25
J. & C. Fischer	35
Vose & Sons	40
F. Knautt	60
McPhail	85
Bohning	95
Gabler	100
Root & Sons	120
Root & Sons	135
New England	145
Root & Sons	175
Weber	200
Ivers & Pond	220
Hallet & Davis	225

Also a

HALLET & DAVIS CONCERT GRAND.

Magnificent case, and all in good order, only $200.

Any of the above can be bought on your own terms.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

The above pianos but recently taken in exchange for

HARDMAN & EVERETT UPRIGHTS,

For which we are Sole Agents.

ROOT & SONS' MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$4 AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—NEW UPright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan

$200 BUYS ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT piano warranted for seven years; easy payments.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL REceive bids for sale of stock of clothing, furnishing goods, and hats of Isaac Wolf, lately deceased, of Sterling, Ill., subject to approval of the County Judge; the purchaser can take the store in which deceased conducted business for over 20 years and the good will of the trade thereat. Inventory and appraisement can be seen at store.
EMMA WOLF, Administratrix,
Sterling, Ill.
Sterling, Ill., Feb. 18, 1888.

FOR SALE—ALL THE TITLE, RIGHT, AND INterest, manuscript, music, wardrobes, scenery, tricks, properties, elegant lithographs, and woodcuts of the world-renowned
TONY DENIER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
This well-known troupe has been on the road for 20 years and has made money every season, enabling its owner to retire wealthy.
The right and properties will be offered at a low figure for a few days.
EUGENE HOGUE,
94 La Salle-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—HALL AND RESTAURANT WITH fixtures; a profitable business, with a fair rent, in the best part of the city; the owner wishes to retire from business. S D 59, Tribune office.

FAIR STORE; GOOD OPENING; IN ILLINOIS factory town; cheap rent. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD—5 YEARS' LEASE, 4 horses, 5 wagons; excellent location; fully equipped. 725 West Lake-st.

GRAND BARGAIN—GOOD OPENING FOR AN abstractor of titles or a real-estate lawyer employing clerical assistance; $3,350 on time, or liberal discount for cash or its equivalent, buys the only abstract records and office in Whitley County, Ind., including 3-room office on best corner at nominal rent, five years, with fine large safe, furniture, books, blanks, etc.; paying business in abstracts, loans, conveyancing, insurance, real estate, etc.; investigate. Address Lock-Box 120, Columbia City, Ind.

STEADY MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 CAN SECURE first-class business connection and learn valuable trade; income not less than $1,200 to $1,500 first year. References exchanged. Address H 8, Tribune.

TO RENT—DINING ROOM AND RESTAURANT in first-class building and locality; cheap rent and good chance; fine range and partly furnished. Apply at Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO COMMUNICATE WITH SOAPmakers who have facilities for the manufacture of toilet and other soaps, and who are in a position to contract for the manufacture of a proprietary article. Address J. A. R. WATERS, Rooms 3 and 4, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HONEST, ACTIVE MAN WITH $300 for business branch; $25 weekly and part profits. Apply at 1 to 3 p. m. at 226 La Salle-st., R. 27. JANES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO INVEST FROM $1,000 to $5,000 in the stock of an incorporated company; a capable man will be given the position of secretary-treasurer, now vacant, at a salary of $100 per month. Address B 8, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR REMOVAL IN APRIL, seven-room house, 21 Francisco-st.; would deliver. S. R. HARRIS, 170 La Salle-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—9-ROOM HOUSE ON the best part of Washington-boulevard; carpets, shades, and all or part of furniture for sale; 3 rooms now rented pay nearly the entire rent. G 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; $20 to $30; free water, janitor's services, elevators, refrigerators, dumb-waiters, first-class laundry, steam drying-room, etc. Apply at building, day or evening.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict apartment building, northeast cor Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen, separate laundry; steam heat and janitor service free. Rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen. 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms; hot and cold water, furnace heat; good location; private family of three adults; will furnish board if wanted. 1434 Michigan-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Cheap if taken at once. 365 Wabash-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH—EXTRA LARGE room in University Building, furnished for light housekeeping, piano, etc. Address for 6 days G 91, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A LADY HAS FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. 200 East Huron-st., top flat.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—CORNER STOREROOM IN SULLIvan, Ind.; occupied for 16 years by W. G. Young as a dry goods and millinery store; nicely fitted up; will rent for any respectable business. Apply to C. M. STEWART, Sullivan, Ind., or to the owner, W. P. CLARKE, Mansfield, O.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 40x165 on Randolph-st., west of La Salle-st.; steam elevator, etc., to one party from May 1, 1888. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—4 STORY AND BASEment brick building, 68 Lake-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW SIX-STORY BUILDING Nos. 449 and 451 State-st., will be rented for a long term to a good tenant. The building is adapted to a business needing much room, and is well-lighted, with good shipping facilities in the rear. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT STORES in the block southwest corner Madison-st. and Ashland-av.; parties desiring to move now rent free to April 1, 1888. Inquire at the Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 86 TWENty-second-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE AND BASEment; also three lofts, 40x180, steam heat, water elevator, wide alley; immediate possession of second floor. Inquire at 184 and 186 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE AND FLAT OF 10 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 137 22D-ST. N. MONROE, Room 15, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND HOTEL, 284, 286, AND 288 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 24, 236 State-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, from May 1, large, well lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service; will make alterations to suit tenants. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES IN THE Sears Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, Room 19.

TO RENT—OFFICES—IN THE GRAND PACIFIC Hotel and Rock Island Depot Building; steam heat, vaults. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. W. BOYDEN, 97 CLARK-ST., Room 49: Residences and business buildings, stores, lofts, offices, etc. Leases made, rents collected, and special attention to the care and management of estates.
J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—THE 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS OF NO. 23 Lake-st. from May 1; hydraulic freight elevator. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 50X75, SUITable for sample salesroom or light manufacturing. 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN WHOLESALE district, near Marshall Field's; 178 Quincy-st., 25x83 feet.
J. AARON ADAMS,
184 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 THE PREMISES NOW occupied by the Western Bank Note & Engraving Company at the southeast corner of Lake and Clark-sts.; good light, steam power, and heat. Divided to suit tenants. J. D. WALLACE, agent, Room 10, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—100-ROOM HOTEL ONE BLOCK SOUTH of Palmer House. 80-room hotel, Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st. Second floor, 60x100, n. w. cor. State and Jackson-sts. Apply at Room 24, 236 State.

TO RENT—BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING; 4-story brick, 110x180 ft., has engine, shafting, and elevator; $3,500 per year. JASON R. PRINDLE, Room 6, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF VACANT houses and flats list your property with us. We have applications from tenants for houses and flats in each division of the city far in excess of what we can supply. E. C. HULING & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A MODERN house (without basement preferred), with not less than 4 bedrooms, beside servants' room, south of 31st-st. and east of Michigan-av., by a responsible party, who will lease for term of years at rental of $600 to $800 per annum; house must have modern and sanitary improvements. Address A 56, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FOUR-ROOM FLAT near Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st. D F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, with gas, bath, etc., South Side; state terms, etc. Address H 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN of unquestionable references, a nicely furnished room with all conveniences and breakfast. Must be on Dearborn-av., no farther north than Chicago-av., either in private family or good boarding-house. Address, stating price, G 86, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE—I WILL RECEIVE proposals from parties who desire to lease for a long term of years a valuable property on Canal-st., between Madison and Washington, dimensions 84¼ ft. front by 150 ft. in depth.
B. D. SLOCUM,
Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—300 FEET FRONT, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts.; also 530 feet on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—TERM OF YEARS—LARGE FOUNDry in or near Chicago or railroad. B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE: CONSULT MRS FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits; ladies 50 cents and $1; always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50 cts in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours 9 to 5.

JESSIE BIGELOW, MEDIUM, GIVES TREATments. 41 South Clark-st., Room 23. Call today.

MME. E. LAMONT WILL GIVE EXACT LIFE chart, and to her sitters their name in full—ladies' maiden and married name. Tells whether stocks will rise or fall. Charms and love affairs a speciality. 378 S. State-st.; name on door.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM; nativities given. 30 Ogden-av., near Randolph.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORtune-teller. 445 West Madison-st., third floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A THOROUGHBRED STALLION FOR SALE AT a bargain. Can make $3,000 this season. Address G 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY REASONABLE—A NICE, blocky-built Canadian brown mare, 7 years old; she is that kind of a mare that ought to be useful for any purpose. I have taken her for debt and have no use for her whatever, therefore I will sell her reasonable and allow a trial if required. Call at residence, 3127 State-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT ROCKAWAY IN GOOD repair; state lowest cash price with name of maker. H 59, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND WILLCOX & GIBBS' straw-sewing machine; must be in good order and a bargain; also jack and flat 20 pounds weight. Address HAYES & HAYES, 30½ West Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTY FAMILIAR WITH PAPER trade to take half interest in a new enterprise promising well; capital necessary $1,000. Must have first-class references, which will also be furnished him. Address C 95, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DRAWING A SALary of $2,000 a year wants some one to build him a house south of Thirty-fifth-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av., for family of four. Will pay for it in monthly payments; house and lot not to exceed $4,500; will pay $45 a month and 6 per cent on deferred payments. Address G 96, Tribune office.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY BILLS that may be contracted by Eddy E. or Walter E. Speth.
E. M. SPETH.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION — INFORMATION wanted—Will the owner or person using a Guthrie pipe wrench, numbered 13,741, please send his address to the Newton Machine Co. of Newton, Mass., and he will hear something of great interest to him.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS—WANT INTERVIEW, money, and push. Large fortune. G 94, Tribune.

WANTED—AN INVALID LADY TO TAKE CARE of in my home. G 92, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

County Clerk Henry Wulff is confined to his bed by an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Manuel de Icaza, for two years Secretary of the Mexican Consulate at Chicago, left yesterday for Northern Mexico and the Capital.

IN GENERAL.

John M. Smyth is about to build an addition to his furniture store at Nos. 150 to 164 West Madison street. The extension will be 205x100 feet, and will cost $16,000.

Judge Horton refused to reduce the sentence of Dominick O'Malley, convicted of stabbing Martin O'Neill to death, consigning the prisoner to Joliet for two years, according to the jury's verdict.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 26° above zero; 9 a. m., 24°; 10 a. m., 25°; 11 a. m., 26°; 12 m., 27°; 1 p. m., 26°; 3 p. m., 26°; 6 p. m., 24°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.14; 6 p. m., 29.31.

The West Side Railway Company is circulating petitions asking the right of way on Ashland avenue from Clybourn place to Lake street and from Twelfth street to Twenty-second, and on Paulina street from Lake to Twelfth. It is said that the petitions are being signed extensively.

All the arrangements for the Union League Club's celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday have been completed. Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Butterworth, and Justice Harlan, three of the principal speakers, will arrive today, and the others probably tomorrow morning.

Game Warden William C. Minier yesterday afternoon found twenty-five barrels of prairie chickens and fifty-two boxes of quail in Kipler & Co.'s storehouse, No. 131 South Water street. The game was confiscated and the proprietors of the place were summoned to appear before Justice Smith this morning to answer to the charge of having the game in their possession in violation of the laws.

Deputy-Sheriff Peters was given an attachment writ last evening against the beds, bedding, gas-fixtures, dishes, etc., in the Hotel Monroe on Monroe street. It was issued in aid to a suit commenced by Daniel Shelby against the Columbia Theatre Company. Shelby gave the Sheriff an indemnifying bond for $12,500, with Nellie H. Shelby as surety. Mrs. Shelby scheduled a house and lot at No. 258 Park avenue, which she said was worth $20,000.

Lesser Friedberg, whose connection with the murder of Officer Race sent him to the penitentiary, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Sarah Gottlieb, charging him with assault and battery. The complainant is a young Jewess, who lives in a small room in an upper flat at No. 435 South Clark street. She says that the assault occurred last Saturday night, and that Friedberg blackened both her eyes and otherwise maltreated her.

Marion Leonard broke loose yesterday afternoon and invaded the office of every official in the City-Hall. She was pacific, and for once her old-time enemies—the police—were not called upon to convey the eccentric woman from the building. Her object in visiting the building was to dispose of her book on Chicago Christianity. The book contains much abuse of Judges, editors, ministers, and the police, and may be purchased for the sum of 25 cents.

A short time ago Adrian A. B. Theilie, a bookkeeper for the Union Steel Company, was run over and killed at Riverside, and now his heirs are trying to discover the whereabouts of some of his private papers. It is known that he had a number of receipts, notes, and other valuable papers deposited somewhere in Chicago, but so far his attorneys, Messrs. Gardner, McFadon & Gardner, have advertised for them without avail. No one has appeared to give any information.

Capt. John Brown, son of John Brown of Ossawattomie, was to have lectured last night at the Methodist Church Block. Through some misunderstanding there were not two score of people present. Mr. Brown made a little speech explaining that the issue of handbills had been neglected through the fault of the printers, and that the lecture thus postponed would be delivered next Thursday at the Union Park Congregational Church. What money was taken was refunded.

William Weston, the employé at D. F. Bremner's bakery who told a strange story of being robbed by masked burglars who entered his room at No. 421 West Van Buren street Saturday night and after taking $2,000 from his trunks bound and gagged him, was examined by Sergt. Elliott at the Central Station yesterday. Weston stuck to his story, and said he won the bulk of the stolen money by whipping Tom Duffy, the Ohio pugilist, last September. The police are inclined to discredit Weston's strange tale.

Postmaster Judd says the circular issued to heads of departments by the Civil Service Commission contains no new amendment to the civil service rules, but it simply explains a recent amendment not hitherto observed. The circular starts out: "The attention of this commission has been called to the practice of restoring persons to the classified service by means of a revocation of the order of proceedings through which the separation occurred." Mr. Judd says the purpose of the circular is to call attention to the fact that this cannot be done under a literal and proper construction of Clause 5 of amended Rule 16.

Chief Clerk John M. Hubbard of Sheriff Matson's office was up to his elbows in work when Chris Mamer came in to get him to sing "Old Shady" at a political meeting. Hubbard looked at Mamer; then at the work before him. He darted into the vault and brought out a Winchester repeating-rifle at full cock. Execution Clerk Harper called to him: "Look out, John: she's loaded!" Hubbard showed signs of nervousness. "I can't uncock it," he said. No one knew how to handle the weapon. A deputy brought in a gunsmith, who relieved Hubbard. It was the worst scare he had had for months. Mamer went away without receiving an answer to his invitation.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Aid Society of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati held its annual meeting and election of officers yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the West Chicago Club. The college in which these ladies are interested was founded for the education of poor students who are desirous of entering the ministry, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. At yesterday's meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Lazarus Silverman; Vice-President, Mrs. B. Steele; Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Strauss; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Hirsh. A short but well-rendered literary program was given. Mrs. S. Hase gave a piano recital, and was followed by Miss Clara Lipman in a recitation. Prof. Fuchs, the pianist, executed a number of choice selections, and was heartily encored.

The Chicago Association of the Illinois Woman's Home Missionary Union met yesterday afternoon in the library room of the Young Men's Christian Association. About sixty ladies were present. Mrs. Claflin of Lombard read a paper on the "Need of Woman's Work for Home Missions." Mrs. Leavitt read the treasurer's report, which showed that during the year, beginning last May, $2,466 had been received and expended by the association. Mrs. Adams gave an interesting account of work done among the Bohemians of Chicago in the way of Bible studies and industrial schools. She gave a sketch of a bright young Bohemian girl named Bozena Salaoa, who was being educated by the association in Cleveland, O., and who, when her education was complete, would return and labor among her people here. Miss Mary Allen West and others gave accounts of women's work in home missions in the West.

Clarence Personette, a young man living with his mother at No. 3209 Prairie avenue, was charged with criminal assault before Justice Lyon yesterday morning. The complainant is Lena Peterson, a good-looking girl who came to this country less than six months ago, and three weeks ago went to work for Mrs. Personette. She spent one night in the house, and alleges that the following morning Clarence entered her room and assaulted her. Personette, who is about 25 years old, is in the coal business on Ashland avenue, near Sixteenth street. His mother is said to be a partner in the business. After the alleged assault he shaved his beard and moved to the West Side, where he was caught at Laflin and Harrison streets. Personette denies that he is guilty, but it is said by the girl that he offered her $2 and a gold ring if she would keep quiet and that his mother offered her $5 if she would not prosecute. Mrs. Personette says that the $5 would have had to be given to an attorney, and was offered to the girl instead to save the annoyance of a suit. The case was continued until the 24th.

Ministers' Meetings.

Dr. C. Perren read a paper on "Buddhism vs. Christianity" at the meeting of the Baptist preachers yesterday morning. The doctor remarked that the so-called "Christian science" was nothing more or less than Buddhism.

At the meeting of the Presbyteriam ministers yesterday the Rev. R. D. Scott read a paper on "Pastoral Difficulties." These difficulties related to obtaining a standing for piety among the congregation, for ability among the community at large, and to securing large congregations. A general discussion followed.

The Dog Spoiled the Case.

As Officer A. Frier was passing through the alley at the rear of Doyle's meat-market at Lake and Peoria streets at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he saw a man fumbling with the lock on the rear door of the market. The fellow put a valise of tools on the step, took out a brace and bit, and commenced boring a hole in the panel. Frier decided to keep quiet until the fellow got into the store so he could get a good case against him. The auger went through the panel with a grating sound, and a great Newfoundland dog sprang to the door from the inside and commenced a terrific barking. The thief caught up his tools and started down the alley. Frier called "Halt!" a number of times, but the fellow only ran the faster and was a block away before the officer had an opportunity to fire a shot. Then it was too late. The store contained a safe, in which were the proceeds of Saturday's sales.

The Case of Linnie Sinclair.

The trial of Hugh Little, charged with the abduction of Lennie Sinclair, was begun before Judge Clifford. She is an attractive girl, with a good complexion, bright blue eyes, and light hair worn short. She sat beside her mother in the court-room and appeared self-possessed. Several other well-dressed women, friends of the complainant and her mother, occupied seats near them. The prisoner is a smooth-faced man of about 30 and was employed in Jevne's grocery store at the time of the alleged abduction. It is charged that Little met the defendant, who lives with her mother and stepfather, Mr. Penny, at No. 52 Lincoln avenue, at André's beer garden the evening of Nov. 6. He induced her to drink whisky, it is alleged, until she lost her self-control and by promise of marriage prevailed upon her to visit his room at No. 178 State street. Here they remained a day or two, until her whereabouts were discovered by her writing home for some clothing. Four jurors had been obtained when court adjourned. Fred Arndt and N. C. Sears, the attorneys for the defense, will claim that Miss Sinclair was a willing victim and the State that she was enticed away while under the influence of liquor.

Disliked the Restraints of Home.

Officer Lyonnais of the Harrison Street Station arrested Rose Finnette, a pretty young runaway, as she stepped off the 5 o'clock train at the Rock Island Depot. The girl became dissatisfied with the treatment she received from her parents at her home in Spring Valley, Ill., and came to Chicago to make her fortune. Her father telegraphed a description of the fugitive to the police here and followed on the next train, arriving here at 7:25 last night. The girl went home with him last night but declared that she would run away again.

DULLNESS IN THE SECURITY TRADE.

Due to Excessive Issues of Securities and to Real-Estate Speculation.

"Business is dull with us," said a Chicago stock-broker yesterday, "and we don't know just what is the matter. But there is a weeding-out process going on, and the number of houses may soon be reduced so that those of us who are left will have something to do." The general causes of the dullness are, however, pretty well understood—the excessive issues of securities, which make the public afraid of even the good ones, the deceptions that have been practiced by corporations on the people, and the diversion of speculation to other channels, such as the real-estate market. It is not merely in Chicago that stock speculation is dull. It is so everywhere, and this city is simply getting its share of the dullness. The sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were smaller in January, 1888, than in any preceding month since the opening of 1884. The condition of the money market for several months past and the uncertainties of Government financiering are among the causes, and if some measures are taken to prevent the Treasury surplus from accumulating hereafter it is thought that there will be a revival. Certain of the financial wiseacres believe that speculation has been permanently diverted from Wall street, and from stocks to a great variety of other articles, but the history of other countries does not bear out this theory. Stocks are by far the most convenient objects on which to gratify the passion for speculation. The measure soon to be submitted to the governors of the New York Stock Exchange providing for a department for the examination of railroad accounts is backed by many of the leading brokerage concerns as the best means for recovering the lost business. People opposed to the scheme say, however, that railroad officials will laugh at any stock-exchange expert who asks for information as to the condition of their companies. The exchange may hold up before them the threat of striking their securities from its list, but it is claimed that the exchange would hesitate a long time before it would carry out such a threat. The Consolidated Stock & Petroleum Exchange is a rival of growing importance, and nothing would be done that would play into its hands.

As to Chicago securities in the Chicago market, the same influences affect them that are complained of with respect to the New York exchange—there are too many of them. Of those that have stood the test of time a large proportion are altogether out of the market, and there is always much timidity as to new securities, no matter how good a case may be made out in their favor. The gas bonds have come to a considerable degree of popularity recently and are largely held by some wealthy and conservative men, but so much has been said against the companies that people who do not discriminate carefully between various classes of securities are timid about buying them. If they should go to par, as their friends claim they will do before long, there will be more small buyers for them than there are now. They promise to be more traded in for the next few months than any other local stocks or bonds. As for the Gas Trust certificates, they are, of course, a gamble. An easy money market has stimulated the business in securities in this city somewhat, and it is probable that local brokers will fare better in the next six months than they have in the last six.

GEN. TERRY'S HEALTH MUCH IMPROVED.

Buying a House at New Haven—Transfers of Army Officers.

Lieut. Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry, is in the city. He has been spending the winter in Florida with his chief, and left St. Augustine last week. Gen. Terry is in much better health than when he left Chicago, and is improving in every way. When the General left Chicago he was troubled with insomnia. Since locating at St. Augustine he has enjoyed eight hours or more natural sleep nightly, and the newspaper reports representing his health to be such as to occasion alarm are without foundation. Gen. Terry has recently purchased for $28,000 a house near New Haven. Much indignation is felt by Gen. Terry's friends that any of his juniors in rank should endeavor to secure his rank or command. Gen. Hardin, U. S. A., retired, is with Gens. Terry and Schofield at St. Augustine. Col. Towle of Gen. Terry's staff is also there.

The usual spring rumors of approaching changes of station of regiments are afloat. The only regiments in this military division that are likely to be moved this year are the Eighth Cavalry, Texas, and the Fifth Infantry, Montana.

Maj. J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster at Chicago, will leave for Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, his new station, the latter part of this month. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, was in the city last week; also Maj. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A. The latter-named officer is a connection of Mrs. John A. Logan. The position of Attending Surgeon at headquarters Division of the Missouri, made vacant by the transfer of Assistant-Surgeon Tesson, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. A. Melville Tully. Acting Assistant-Surgeon Tully received his appointment from the Secretary of War yesterday.

BOLTON ON FAITH HEALING.

He Takes No Stock in the Pretensions of the Divine Healers.

There were present a large number of laymen and ladies at the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday morning beside the clergymen when Dr. W. H. Bolton read his paper on "Faith Healing." He said, among other things: "When Moses began his miraculous works metaphysicians or faith-healers and astrologers began their work of imitation and deception. From that day to the present the race has been cursed with pretenders. For the metaphysician, electrician, Christian scientist (so-called), mind and faith healer I have no word at this time, but turn my thoughts to the advocates of divine healing. Of these there are three distinct schools, represented fairly, I think, by the Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., of Boston, the Rev. O. B. Simpson of New York, and Dr. Cullis of Boston. Six years ago I went to Dr. Cullis with my boy, yielding to the earnest solicitation of friends and the wish of my son. The doctor catechised me, Mrs. Bolton, and the son. The boy and his mother had prepared themselves by prayer, meditation, and fasting, and I certainly was in a condition to use all the faith God would allow. The doctor anointed me and offered prayer; then told us the boy was healed; that the Holy Ghost said so. The boy still grew worse. Six months passed, during which the doctor had been away on a European trip. We returned with the child and the doctor said: "Yes, the boy is healed. God is only holding him in the crucible to discipline your faith." But no relief has yet come. Now I don't think my father is punishing that boy all these years that he may discipline our faith. But the advocates of Divine healing say it was for want of faith. Whose faith, may I ask? My brethren, I cannot accept this interpretation of the Scriptures. It dishonors God. If it is God's power then legs, heads, hearts, lungs, or eyes may be replaced as quickly and surely as any form of sickness checked or overthrown. I believe those who claim that broken bones may be set and dislocated joints adjusted without external appliances are more consistent. I lived under the shadow of Dr. Cullis' great institution for six years, and examined with care many of the cases where healing was claimed, and I frankly say that I have never found a case that met my idea of divine healing."

Those who agreed with Dr. Bolton's views were Dr. L. Miller, the Rev. W. H. Burns, Dr. C. E. Mandeville, A. W. Patton, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, and the Bev. Mr. Jackson.

BOARD OF TRADE INDIGNATION.

Grain Rates Cut to the Disadvantage of This City—Meeting Today.

There was a widespread and emphatic protest on 'Change yesterday over the news that a heavy cut in rates on Nebraska and Iowa oats and corn was playing havoc with the Chicago business. As nearly as can be learned the Northwestern and Rock Island, in conjunction with the Baltimore & Ohio, Fort Wayne, and Pan-Handle, put into effect yesterday a cut of 15½ cents from Nebraska points, such as Lincoln and Fremont, to the seaboard. Of this cut it is understood that the Eastern roads accept seven and one-half cents less than the tariff and the two Western roads from two and one-half to seven and one-half cents, according to the shipping point. The stuff comes through Chicago and is transferred on the track. The Chicago tariff remains the same and in consequence there is a vigorous complaint on the board. How long the cut will last nobody seems to know. Under the Inter-State no law restoration in rates can take place without ten days' notice. Whether the notice has been given or not cannot be ascertained. The weight of authority goes to show that it has not. In any event Chicago will be at a serious disadvantage for at least ten days. A meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this morning at 9 o'clock to see what can be done in the way of securing a corresponding cut in the Chicago rates.

The Japanese Story of the Creation.

In the beginning all things were in chaos. Heaven and earth were not separated. The world floated in the cosmic mass like a fish in the water, or the yelk in an egg. The ethereal matter sublimed and formed the heavens, while the residuum formed the present earth, from the mold of which a germ sprouted and became a self-animate being, from which sprang all the gods.

On the floating bridge of Heaven appeared a man and woman of celestial origin. The man plunged his jeweled spear into the unstable waters beneath them, and withdrawing it the trickling drops formed an island upon which they descended.

The creative pair, or divine man and woman, designing to make this island a pillar for a continent, separated, the male to the left, the female to the right, to make a journey around the island. When they met the woman spake first, saying: "How joyful to meet a lovely man!"

The man, offended that the first use of the tongue had been by a woman, demanded that the journey be repeated, after which he cried out exultingly: "How joyful to meet a lovely woman!" Thus ensued the proper subjection; and this, according to the ancient lore of Japan, was the origin of the human race and the art of love.—*Overland Monthly.*

Without parallel for pains of all kinds, hemorrhages, and inflammations—*Pond's Extract. Avoid druggists' old song, "Just as good," for imitations.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
August Elk, Mary Born	23—18
William Weston, Isabella Dolle	22—18
Frederick F. Sherman, Rosalia McNall	40—45
Jesse E. Barlow, Alice Wilcox	27—29
Ernst Sitzenstock, Emma Handschug	24—24
Henry F. Grimme, Emma H. Laicheit	28—19
Fred Schultz, Wilhelmine Hoffmann	27—23
G. H. Elliott, Lexington, Ill., Minnie Coons	22—18
Oscar L. Stenquist, Josephine Larson	21—22
Burck Humphrey, Mary Crick	29—21
William Zierke, Emma Jacobus	27—19
George G. H. Oestmann, Elizabeth J. Johnston	21—18
Alexander Hardin, Nellie Freeman	29—19
Emil Peuzel, Ida Quinte	25—18
Fred B. Snell, Addie M. Baker	21—20
Henry Brodd, Hilda Wasell	22—23
P. D. O'Donnell, Katie Mahoney	23—22
Henry Schmelzle, Lizzie Ambos	23—20
Herman Jacobson, Annie Callehan	48—34
George Suren, Emily Wise	29—19
Niels Storgaard, Laurette M. Madsen	21—24
William A. Smith, Loduska Buzan	24—19
August Hakenson, Tilda Gustafson	38—26
Fred S. Robinson, Frank C. Rockwood	28—24
Gustav Seedorf, Lena Boesling, Lake View	21—19
H. A. Elliott, Minneapolis, Minn, Mary E. Markham	25—20
Charles Gunther, Ella M. Miller	28—26
J. P. Boyle, Centreville, Ia., Kate W. Runner	27—21
G. Brinkmeyer, Palatine, Tillie Blohm, same	26—22
P. Steinmetz, Lake, Julia Glaser, same	22—21
Patrick C. Kiley, Lizzie S. Burt	28—30
Joseph Conners, Mary E. Wilson	21—17

MARRIAGE.

FISHER—DURLINER—At the home of the bride, Feb. 16, by the Rev. Arthur Little, Mr. Arthur L. Fisher and Miss Ida M. Durliner.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BAIRD—Feb. 20, Mrs. C. L. Baird, beloved mother of Mrs. J. M. Hagie and Mrs. E. S. Overlock.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 p. m., from the residence of the latter, 163 Winchester-av.

BROWN—Feb. 20, Frank C., the beloved husband of Satie E. Brown.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 a. m., from 120 South Green-st. by cars to Rosehill.

CREEDON—Feb. 20, 1888, Annie, only daughter of Daniel and Margaret Creedon, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock sharp from parents' residence, corner West Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DOLD—At his residence, No. 629 South Ashland-av., Monday morning, Feb. 20, Max Dold, aged 44 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

GRANGER—The remains of M. J. Granger will be interred from the vault in Calvary Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1888. Cars from M. & St. Paul Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:15 o'clock a. m.

McMAHON—Feb. 20, at No. 313 Illinois-st., Bridget McMahon, born in County Clare, Ireland, aged 55 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock sharp to Holy Name Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

MILLAR—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 19, Mrs. Earl B. Millar.

PERRIN—Feb. 19, Sarah S. Perrin.

Funeral from house, No. 3232 Prairie-av., Tuesday at 2 p. m.

VALLOTON—In Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 10, Prof. Valloton, formerly a teacher of French in Hyde Park, aged 27 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMPANY A, SECOND INFANTRY, CAPT. Vanzwoll, upon invitation of Manager Shelby, will attend the Columbia Theatre Tuesday night.

MRS. M. J. WILCOX WILL ADDRESS THE Bible Work Institute, 100 Warren-av., on the foreign missionary work of the Congregational Church this morning at 11 o'clock.

PRECINCT PRIMARIES IN THE TENTH Ward—The Executive Committee of the regular Tenth Ward Republican Club invites all the precinct clubs in the ward to send 7 delegates from each precinct to a ward convention, to be held Saturday evening, Feb. 25, in Ready's Hall, on the corner of Ogden and California-avs. Credentials must be signed by the President and Secretary of the Precinct Club and by the Precinct Committeeman. The convention is called to nominate two candidates for Aldermen and a Committeeman for each precinct.

POLICY PENMEN AND BUSINESS YOUNG men for other positions are daily making application to the Young Men's Christian Association Employment Bureau for work.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College will be held in the Chicago Opera-House this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Prof. E. H. Pratt will deliver the valedictory address.

WILSON BROS.,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
113 and 115 State-st.
S-H-I-R-T-S
Made to order. Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Twenty-five Years' Experience. All Patterns Preserved.

14 PHOTOGRAPHS $2
12 Cabinets and 2 Panels.
Wilson's Elegant Studios,
389 State-st.
Every customer mentioning this ad. will receive an extra Panel.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to All Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research, and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mott, in his recent report says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tortar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."
Late U. S. Government Chemist.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
Ladies' and Children's
FURNISHING DEPT.
GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

Preparatory to opening our Summer Stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR we will today place on sale all Odd Pieces and Broken Lines at a great reduction from former prices. We mention a few

SPECIAL BARGAINS:

French Embroidered Corset Covers........75c; worth up to $2.00
French Embroidered Chemise...........45c; worth up to $1.00
Embroidered Drawers..................50c; worth up to $1.00
Medicis Lace Trimmed Drawers.........95c; worth up to $2.00
Embroidered Flounce Skirts...........50c; worth up to $1.00

Finer Goods at Like Reductions.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
DRAPERY SCARFS.

We have opened a beautiful assortment of Novelties in these goods, and have provided space for their display on the Main Floor. The assortment includes the Finest Qualities of

Hand-Painted Florentine Scarfs,
Figured Florentine Scarfs,
Silk Woven Madras Scarfs,
Pure Canton Silk Scarfs, &c., &c.,

In all the New Shades and Tints. We place them on sale at
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.
Exceptional Values.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
RETAIL.

We announce to the Ladies of Chicago *A Great Clearing Sale* of all kinds of
Muslin Underwear.

Although the quantity on sale is very large the very low prices to which the goods have been reduced will quickly clear the tables. As an index of the stock in general we quote:

Gowns at 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, and $1.50.
We point especially to those at $1.50; reduced from $2.00.

We also display in this department:

Late Importation of French Gowns, $1.25, $1.75, etc.

CANCER CURED! Send stamp for pamphlet. Drs. [illegible] McMICHAEL, 63 Niagara-st., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ALL PERSONS intending to travel in EUROPE may obtain valuable information free by addressing E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
AUCTION!
Opening Spring Sales,
Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS!

We will offer at this sale entirely fresh stocks of seasonable goods, just received, including

Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Curtains, Curtain Nets, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Jerseys, Shawls, Linen Table Cloths, Towels and Crashes,
Ladies' and Gents' Spring Underwear and Hosiery,
Lace, Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkfs.

AT 1 P. M.,
After Lunch has been served, we will sell a very choice line of
CARPETS
Of every grade from Cottage to Body Brussels. Also Rugs and Oilcloths.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,
Opening Sale of Clothing.

Clothing merchants will do well to notice that we will start the season by selling a very large consignment from prominent Eastern manufacturers of

Men's Suits (Coats, Pants, and Vests),
Men's Pants in all grades,
Youths' Suits (Coats, Pants, and Vests),
Children's Suits (Jackets and Pants).

All seasonable goods, guaranteed full and regular sizes. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 200 & 202 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,
AT AUCTION
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

We will sell a first-class line of goods, not often seen in an auction sale, and as they are for quick disposal dealers should take notice and not forget this sale.

We will also offer at this sale Boots and Shoes equal to any JOBBER'S STOCK, and at the prices they will be sold for will assist any dealer to trade. A call and examination will convince that the goods are bargains all the way through, and we guarantee regular and perfect in every respect. An inspection will be sure to please.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1888.
NOTICE! AT AUCTION.
RUBBERS.
CLEARING SALE.
976 Cases

Assorted kinds and brands, salvage from fire Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. They will be sold free from burn, and are only slightly soiled by water. They can be examined any time.

SALE AT 11 A. M.
SAMUEL GANS,
Manager of Western Salvage & Wrecking Co.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
On Wednesday, Feb. 22,
AT
186 WABASH-AV.,

Commencing at 10 a. m. sharp, of the MACHINERY used by A. S. Gage & Co. in their Millinery and Straw Goods Manufacturing. All in good order, and well worth the attention of any manufacturer. Will be positively closed.

H. J. McFARLAND, Assignee.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By order of and for account of
FIRE UNDERWRITERS
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, Feb. 23,
Commencing at 10 a. m. sharp, at stores
214 & 216 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.
THE SALVAGE STOCK OF
McKEE & BRANHAM, of Indianapolis,
3,500 Cases
Men's, Women's, Boys', and Child's
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

Not a pair damaged by fire. A small portion were slightly wet, but now in fine condition. Merchants wanting LEADERS that are still prime goods, and that can be bought to pay a fine profit, should most certainly be here.

Terms cash with guarantee of no fire damage.

Goods ready for inspection three days before sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage and Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 & 82 Randolph-st.
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Regular Auction Sale
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
CATALOGUE SALE
Old English Books
AT OUR STORES,
10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. This Day.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Fire Salvage Sale!
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
On Friday, Feb. 24, 1888,
AT 10 A. M.,

We will sell, by order of the Fire Underwriters, at our salesrooms 200 & 202 MADISON-ST., Chicago, the Salvage Stock of the late fire on the premises of Messrs. F. W. RUFF & CO. (The Bee-Hive), Evansville, Ind., comprising:

Silks, Satins, Velvets,
Dress Goods, Table Linens,
Domestics, Notions,
Ladies' & Gents' Underwear,
Corsets, Blankets,
Gossamers, Shawls,
Cloaks, etc., etc.

☞ The inventoried value of the above stock is $40,000. The greater portion was saved in original condition and will be Guaranteed Free from Burn, and those that show fire marks will be sold in separate lots.

ALSO
Marine Underwriters' Sale
OF
125 Cases and Bales
Staple Domestic Dry Goods,

Being partially wet by fresh water only on the voyage of Prop. Waverly, comprising Cases Bleached Muslins in Fruit of the Loom, Farwell, Cabot, and other brands; Cases Amoskeag Tickings in A, B, C, D, G, and H, and Garniture Satine brands; Cases Amoskeag York and Everett Denims, Cases Slaters' Cambrics, Bales Brown Sheetings.

The above goods were received too late to put in our previous sale, and consequently were redried and put in merchantable condition.

☞ These goods were consigned to Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Slater & Sons, and were on board the Waverly at the time she sprang a leak.

☞ These goods are arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
☞ Goods will be on exhibition for examination on morning of sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE!
CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE RIGHTS
FOR
Fulton's Book,
"Why Priests Should Wed."

ANNOUNCEMENT TO BOOKSELLERS, BOOK AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

This is the most famous book of modern times, and is now to be offered, with exclusive territory, to a limited number of dealers. This book, "Why Priests Should Wed," by the Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, is without doubt the greatest book that has been published in the nineteenth century. It is the book which has been many times suppressed on the charge of obscenity. It is the book which all the powers of the Roman Catholic Church have been brought to bear to crush, but without avail. Publishers refused to publish it; printers to print it; binders would not bind it;

40,000 DOLLARS

Was offered for its suppression after it was found that the law could not touch it. Newspapers were afraid to advertise it; public halls broke their contracts and would not let Dr. Fulton speak from their platforms; Roman Catholic papers have tried to blacken his character and to boycott the buyers of his book. These many efforts to crush it have made it the best-known book in the world today. The press of two continents has teemed with the different stages of the controversy, and the American public anxiously await the day when it shall see the light of freedom. At last the book is done, printed and bound under the auspices of a syndicate of wealthy and influential men, who determined that it should be placed before the people on so broad a basis that every man and woman should have an opportunity to know of

THE HORRIBLE FACTS

It contains. To this end they decided to send the illustrious author of the book throughout the world to lecture in the great halls of all the larger cities of America and Europe. It was decided not to sell the book, but to give it away to the buyers of tickets to his lectures. To accomplish this the syndicate purchased of the publishers

300,000 COPIES OF THE BOOK,

160,000 of which were finished before a copy had been shown to the public, and on the 23d of January, 1888, Dr. Fulton's Crusade opened at Mechanics' Hall, Boston, before 10,000 people; on the second night 7,000 people were present; 27,000 copies of the book were disposed of in the first week. The syndicate then met with obstacles that have compelled them to change their plans.

The demand for the books was so great in every city as soon as the Crusade had left it, and also all over the country as soon as it became known that it was possible to get the books, that shrewd speculators would buy thousands of the tickets in order to sell the books at $2 and upwards per copy. To stop this speculation the Fulton Syndicate have decided to place the books in every city, county, and State in America at once on the following basis: The party or parties, be they booksellers, agents, or private individuals, who will agree in the next fifteen days to take the greatest number of books for a given locality will be given

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS

To that locality.

Remember, the book is the most marvellous book ever published. It tells of the terrible doings of priests and nuns; it outlines the abuses of the Roman Catholics; it pictures the Roman Catholic grasp on this land; and it shows the path of duty for the future. It has 352 pages, colored borders, unique edges, remarkable binding in illuminated cloth, and is filled with suggestive illustrations, and will readily sell at its published price of $1.50 per copy.

The only place to get a stock of the books is from the Fulton Syndicate, who today are the sole owners of the first 300,000 copies, and also the owners of the rights to subsequent editions. It has been estimated that the sales in the first six months will run to a million copies. The State of Massachusetts has been sold to a party who has agreed to buy 50,000 copies. All those thinking of making inquiries should bear in mind that the rights to every city, county, or State in America may be disposed of inside the month of February, and if they hope to secure any such rights must act quickly.

NO BONUS DEMANDED,

Those who offer in writing to take the greatest number of copies being the ones who will receive the sole right, providing they furnish suitable security and acceptable references. If inquiries are made time can be saved by writing for a copy of the book, which will be sent upon receipt of one dollar and fifty cents, to be credited on first regular order. Only one sample copy will be sent to any one person.

Address
A. A. WOODBRIDGE, Manager,
P.-O. Box 161, BOSTON, Mass.

PURE AIR AND PURE WATER
ARE ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.
The Germicide
With monthly inspection and constant chemical action maintains PURE AIR.
The Glen Flora Springs
Supply the purest and choicest of TABLE WATER, unequaled for its medicinal properties.
Office 305 Wabash-av.
J. G. COZZENS,
Sole Agent for the Glen Flora Water and the Germicide.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.
Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

EO. P. GORE & CO.
Salvage Sale!
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DDIDGE, Manager,
TON, Mass.

WATER
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Springs
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ZENS,
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NE BUILDING.
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HT IS
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yes inserted without pain.
Catalogues on application.

$2.10, or $3.50 for a
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up in handsome
for presents. Ex-
d east of Denver.
C. F. Gunther, Con-
State-st., Chicago.

Part Two.	Tribune Supplemental Sheet.	Pages 9 to 10.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888—TEN PAGES.

A TRUST ORGAN'S BREAK.

IT REPUBLISHES ONE OF BILL NYE'S LETTERS WITHOUT READING IT.

The Letter, as It Turns Out, Is an Eloquent Denunciation of Ultra Protection from the Farmer's Standpoint and Draws a Pathetic Picture of the Tariff-Burdened, Trust-Cursed Farmer's Lot—An Esteemed Contemporary Badly Sold.

In an evil hour for it our esteemed trust-tariff contemporary, the Chicago *Evening Journal*, yesterday copied one of Bill Nye's letters to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* without reading it. The letter itself is one of the most eloquent denunciations of ultra-protection from the farmer's standpoint that ever was written. It is not only true in every line and syllable, but it is written with real pathetic power. We take the liberty of copying Mr. Nye's remarkable contribution to the tariff discussion from the columns of our esteemed and well-edited contemporary, the Chicago *Journal*:

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* On board a Western train the other day I held in my bosom for over seventy-five miles the elbow of a large man whose name I do not know. He was not a railroad hog or I would have resented it. He was built wide and he couldn't help it, so I forgave him.

He had a large, gentle, kindly eye, and when he desired to spit he went to the car door, opened it, and decorated the entire outside of the train, forgetting that our speed would help to give scope to his remarks.

Naturally, as he sat there by my side, holding on tightly to his ticket and evidently afraid that the conductor would forget to come and get it, I began to figure out in my mind what might be his business. He had pounded one thumb so that the nail was black where the blood had settled under it. This might happen to a shoemaker, a carpenter, a blacksmith, or almost any one else. So it didn't help me out much, though it looked to me as though it might have been done by trying to drive a fence-nail through a leather hinge with the back of an ax, and nobody but a farmer would try to do that. Following up the clew, I discovered that he had milk on his boots, and then I knew I was right. The man who milks before daylight in a dark barn when the thermometer is 28° below zero, and who hits his boot by reason of the uncertain light and the prudishness of the cow, is a marked man. He cannot conceal the fact that he is a farmer unless he removes that badge. So I started out on that theory, and remarked that this would pass for a pretty hard winter on stock.

The thought was not original with me, for I have heard it expressed by others either in this country or Europe. He said it would.

"My cattle has gone through a mowful o' hay sence October and eleven ton o' brand. Hay don't seem to have the goodness to it thet it hed last year, and with their new process griss mills they jerk all the juice out o' brand, so's you might as well feed cows with excelsior and upholster your horses with hemlock bark as to buy brand."

"Well, why do you run so much to stock? Why don't you try diversified farming and rotation of crops?"

"Well, prob'ly you got that idee in the papers. A man that earns big wages writing 'Farm Hints' for agricultural papers can make more money with a soft leadpencil and two or three season-cracked idees like that 'n I can carrying of 'em out on the farm. We used to have a fellow in the drug store in our town that wrote such good pieces for the *Rural Vermonter*, and made up such a good condition powder out of his own head that two years ago we asked him to write a nessay for the annual meeting of the Buckwheat Trust, and to use his own judgment about choice of subject. And what do you s'pose he had selected for a nessay that took the whole forenoon to read?"

"What subject, you mean?"

"Yes."

"Give it up!"

"Well, he'd wrote out that whole blamed intellectual wad on the subject of 'The Inhumanity of Dehorning Hydraulic Rams.' How's that?"

"That's pretty fair."

"Well, farmin' is like runnin' a paper in regard to some things. Every feller in the world will take and turn in and tell you bow to do it, even if he don't know a blame thing about it. There ain't a man in the United States today that don't secretly think he could run airy one if his other business busted on him, whether he knows the difference between a new milch cow and a horse hayrake or not. We had one of these embroidered night-shirt farmers come from town better'n three years ago. Been a toilet-soap man and done well, and so he came out and bought a farm that had nothing to it but a fancy house and barn, a lot of medder in the front yard, and a Southern aspect. The farm was no good. You couldn't raise a disturbance on it. Well, what does he do? Goes and gits a passle of slim-tailed yeller cows from New Jersey and aims to handle cream and diversified farming. Last year the cuss sent a load of cream over and tried to sell it at the new crematory while the funeral and hollercost was goin' on. I may be a sort of a chump myself, but I read my paper and don't get left like that."

"What are the prospects for farmers in your State?"

"Well, they are pore. Never was so pore, in fact, sence I've ben there. Folks wonder why boys leaves the farm. My boys left so as to get protected, they said, and so they went into a clothing store, one of 'em, and one went into hardware, and one is talkin' protection in the Legislature this winter. They said that farmin' was gettin' to be like fishin' and huntin', well enough for a man that has means and leisure, but they couldn't make a livin' at it, they said. Another boy is in a drug store, and the man that hires him says he is a royal feller."

"Kind of a castor royal feller," I said, with a shriek of laughter.

He waited until I had laughed all I wanted to, and then he said:

"I've always hollered for high tariff in order to hyst the public debt, but now that we've got the National debt coopered I wish they'd take a little hack at mine. I've put in fifty years farmin'. I never drank licker in any form. I've worked from ten to eighteen hours a day; been economical in clothes and never went to a show more'n a dozen times in my life; raised a family and learned upwards of two hundred calves to drink out of a tin pail without blowing their vittles up my sleeve. My wife worked alongside o' me sewin' new seats on the boys' pants, skimmin' milk, and even helpin' me load hay. For forty years we toiled along together and hardly got time to look into each other's faces or dared to stop and get acquainted with each other. Then her health failed. Ketched cold in the spring-house, prob'ly skimmin' milk, and washin' pans, and scaldin' pails, and spankin' butter. Anyhow, she took in a long breath one day while the doctor and me was watchin' her, and she says to me, 'Henry,' says she, 'I've got a chance to rest,' and she put one tired, wore-out hand on top of the other tired, wore-out hand, and I knew she'd gone where they don't work all day and do chores all night.

"I took time to kiss her then. I'd been too busy for a good while previous to that, and then I called in the boys. After the funeral it was too much for them to stay around and eat the kind of cookin' we had to put up with, and nobody spoke up around the house as we used to. The boys quit whistlin' around the barn, and talked kind of low to themselves about goin' to town and gettin' a job.

"They're all gone now, and the snow is four feet deep up there on mother's grave in the old berryin'-ground."

Then both of us looked out of the car-window quite a long while without saying anything.

"I don't blame the boys for going into something else long's other things pays better; but I say—and I say what I know—that the man who holds the prosperity of this country in his hands, the man that actually makes the money for other people to spend, the man that eats three good, simple, square meals a day and goes to bed at 9 o'clock so that future generations with good blood and cool brains can go from his farm to the Senate and Congress and the White House—he is the man that gets left at last to run his farm, with nobody to help him but a hired man and a high protective tariff. The farms in our State is mortgaged for over $700,000,000. Ten of our Western States—I see by the papers—has got about three billion and a half mortgages on their farms, and that don't count the chattel mortgages filed with the town clerks on farm machinery, stock, waggins, and even crops, by gosh! that ain't two inches high under the snow. That's what the prospect is for farms now. The Government is rich, but the men that made it, the men that fought perarie fires and perarie wolves and Injins and potato-bugs and blizzards, and has paid the war debt and pensions and everything else and hollered for the Union and the Republican party and high tariff and anything else that they was told to, is left high and dry this cold winter with a mortgage of seven billions and a half on the farms they have earned and saved a thousand times over."

"Yes; but look at the glory of sending from the farm the future President, the future Senator, and the future member of Congress."

"That looks well on paper; but what does it really amount to? Soon as a farmer boy gits in a place like that he forgets the soil that produced and holds his head as high as a hollyhock. He bellers for protection to everybody but the farmer, and while he sails round in a highty-tighty room with a fire in it night and day, his father on the farm has to kindle his own fire in the morning with elm slivers, and he has to wear his son's lawn-tennis suit next to him or freeze to death, and he has to milk in an old gray shawl that has held that member of Congress since he was a baby, by gorry! and the old lady has to sojourn through the winter in the flannels that Silas wor at the riggatter before he went to Congress.

"So I say, and I think that Congress agrees with me, Damn a farmer, anyhow!"

He then went away. BILL NYE.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Why American Manufacturers Cannot Compete with the English.

CHENEY, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a reader of your most valuable daily for most a year. I say valuable from the fact that upon the all prevailing issue, the tariff, you have certainly struck the key-note, that you are getting at the root of the matter—viz.: the producing classes believe that if they are properly strengthened and nourished the other elements can also flourish, therefore making a strong robust plank able to withstand all difficulties and prevent any disaster. I am a Republican of strong faith, yet I have subserved my Republicanism on this question, and endeavored to follow your able discussions without party bias, but for the good of the whole people, and have found myself coinciding with you in most every instance of your able argument. Yet I am in the dark upon one question, which I believe has not appeared in your columns during this time, at least it has not come to my notice—viz.: The cotton question.

First—Do we manufacture all the cotton goods we consume of various kinds? If not, why not?

Second—Do we export any cotton goods? If so, how many?

Third—Seeing that in 1880 we exported in raw cotton $239,000,000, and during the same year England, besides her own consumption, sold abroad $375,000,000 of cotton goods made of raw cotton principally bought of us, the tariff not affecting this industry directly, and if the difference in wages is not a perceptible factor, why do we allow England to export a single dollar's worth of cotton goods, but rather sell to her her own consumption?

J. A. WALKER.

[The British exports of cotton goods amounted in 1886 to $344,000,000, while in the same year the American exports reached only $13,959,000, and the imports to the United States aggregated $29,236,071. These figures tell their own story. American cotton manufacturers who pay high duties on dye stuffs, chemicals, and other articles indispensable in the production of cotton goods cannot compete with British manufacturers who obtain all such raw material free of any tariff charge. Weighed down with a tax on raw material, American cotton manufacturers make no attempt to compete with the British in the markets of the world, and are able to export only certain special lines of goods in limited quantities. It is not a question of wages, but the difference between free and high-taxed raw material.]

ROUTED THE CROWD.

An Aged Groom Puts a Gang of Serenaders to Flight.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.—A few nights ago Levi D. Stevens, aged 75, a well-known citizen of Washington Township, this county, was married to Mrs. Amanda Stevens, aged 68, widow of the bridegroom's brother. A large party of young men went to the residence of the bride and groom with tin-horns, pans, horse-fiddles, and other discordant implements and proceeded to give the couple a serenade. After it had lasted a half hour the bridegroom appeared at a window and told the serenaders that he had no animosity toward them and appreciated their attentions, but that unless they went away within ten minutes he would come out and inflict such chastisement as would be eminently appropriate. The band greeted the old gentleman's remarks and warning with a howl of derision, and began to play again. Promptly on the expiration of the ten minutes' grace the front door of the residence opened and the groom came forth. He was greeted enthusiastically. His first acknowledgment of the salute was to seize the leader of the band, jerk from his hand the tin horn he was performing on, and plant his fist between the leader's eyes. The leader went down and staid down. Then the blissful bridegroom, as is described by one of the serenaders who early in the game took a fence, swept the tin horn right and left, and two more of the serenaders went down like reeds before the wind. But the tin horn was ruined. Then the bridegroom clutched a youth who had some reputation as a knocker-out and doer-up, but who on this occasion was developing surprising talent as a horse-fiddle virtuoso. He clutched this youth, and, before the youth had time to bring to play his talent as a slugger, raised him clear off the ground and hurled him bodily against a surprised but previously noisy young man who had been throwing his soul out on the evening air through the medium of a large stick and a tin pan. The collision bore good testimony to the sincerity of the bridegroom, for the retreat of one of the parties to it was retarded somewhat by a painful and emphatic limp, while the other party to it was bereft of wind by the contact, and proceedings were almost over before he got back enough to yell "Murder," which he did lustily and as if he meant it. Bt this time the as yet safe and sound contingent of the band had become satisfied that the slumbering lion in the 75-year-old groom was really aroused, and there are not points enough in the compass to indicate the directions that they took to escape the old man's displeasure. One unfortunate fugitive was not speedy enough to get out of reach of the avenging arm, and he was grasped by the collar as the fence he yearned for was yet just beyond his grasp. The bridegroom saved the flying minstrel the trouble of climbing the fence. He tossed him over it.

From Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Williams College Base-Ball Club will play the following games this season: May 4 and 5, with Trinity at Williamstown; May 9, with Amherst at Amherst; May 15 and 16, with Dartmouth at Hanover; May 18 and 19, with Trinity at Hartford; May 23, with Amherst at Williamstown; May 29 and 30, with Dartmouth at Williamstown; June 6, with Amherst at Amherst; June 9, with Amherst at Williamstown. Besides these Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will play here. The nine will also take a Southern trip during the Easter vacation and play games with the following nines: Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Washington, Athletic, University of Pennsylvania, Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, and Cuban Giants.

The Williams Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity has just been incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature. The fraternity was founded at Williams nearly fifty-five years ago, and since that time has spread until it has now twenty-five active chapters in the best Eastern and Western colleges. The Williams Chapter has recently purchased a fine house and lot and will improve it still further.

Ought to Get Club Rates.

"How much do your canes cost you?" asked an old traveler of a new man of rather dudish tendencies.

"About $4 or $5 each."

"So much as that?"

"Yes; you couldn't expect them any cheaper."

"Perhaps not—but I should think you ought to get club rates."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A New Perfumery Factory

has just been erected by Colgate & Co. to supply the increasing demand for their perfumes.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF HARMONY.

A Day Spent in Expressing Individual Ideas, No Two of Which Agreed—Suggestions Offered That Will Be Acted Upon Today—No Immediate Prospect of Settlement—Discrimination Against Chicago—The Burlington's Finances—The Wabash Will Make Improvements.

The conference committees of the Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern Railway Freight Associations commenced their session at Chairman Faithorn's office yesterday. Most of the day was consumed in an expression of views from the members. Nearly every one had a different opinion as to the best means by which harmony might be restored. The general idea was that in order to secure the desired end an association would have to be formed that not only included the Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern Associations but every other Western association, and all independent roads between Chicago, Lake Superior, and the Rocky Mountains, extending south from Kansas City and St. Louis to Memphis. The Alton claimed that it would be necessary to go south as far as the Gulf. Most of those present, however, thought it would be impossible to form an association of such magnitude, and that the western limits should not be extended beyond the Colorado State line or the southern beyond Cairo or Memphis. Shortly before adjournment some propositions were made which were taken under advisement and which the committee will act upon today. There is no immediate prospect of an agreement, but so strong is the desire for a restoration that the committees will continue in session until all prospects of an agreement have vanished. If the committee should succeed in devising a plan for settling the trouble peace would not necessarily follow. The committee is composed of only ten members. The ten roads represented by the committee may be agreed upon a plan of settlement, but the dozen or more roads not represented may hold entirely different views. That it will be hard work to induce some of these roads to join such an organization as is proposed is freely admitted, and some predict that it will take a month or two before the war can be ended.

The changes in freight rates yesterday were of little importance. The St. Paul and Wisconsin Central reduced the rates on fourth class between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Lake Superior points one cent, making it 12 cents per 100 pounds. The Iowa Central met the 12-cent rate on grain from such Iowa points as it is able to reach, and the Diagonal line has done the same.

Discriminating Against Chicago.

The roads running east from this city find difficulty in putting in effect the 27½-cent rate. grain, on account of the existence of contracts at low rates direct from Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota points. By an ingenious system of divisions between the Eastern and Western roads grain from Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri River points and also provisions from Missouri River points to the seaboard are shipped at rates but little above those charged from Chicago locally. In consequence but little east-bound freight from the West is shipped to Chicago. It goes directly East via the various Western gateways. It is this which enables the Rock Island, Northwestern, and St. Paul to maintain a 19-cent rate on grain from Omaha and Western Iowa points, while the Burlington and other roads are making a 12-cent rate to Chicago. The Eastern trunk lines are trying to blame the Western roads for this state of affairs, claiming that the latter are violating the new agreement for charging equalized rates via all routes. The trunk lines, however, are mainly responsible, and Chairman Fink himself a short time ago abrogated that agreement until the Western freight war should come to an end. The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic at a meeting yesterday discussed outstanding contracts and what should be done with them, and also divisions of rates with Western roads. It was decided that all roads should submit their contracts to Chairman Blanchard for examination, and that another meeting be held today for the further consideration of the matter. While it was admitted that rates from the West direct are being cut, it was contended that the 27½-cent rate from Chicago is firmly maintained. If this is so it only aggravates the situation, as it shows the studied efforts of the Eastern lines to divert the freight from the West around Chicago.

Financial Statement of the Burlington.

From advance sheets of the thirty-fourth annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, the following statistics have been obtained: Gross earnings, including all leased roads and branches, from freight, $18,675,655; from passengers, $6,629,859; from mail, express, and miscellaneous, $2,270,564; total earnings, $27,576,078. Operating expenses, including taxes, $16,097,913; leaving net earnings from operating, $11,478,165; add interest and exchange and other income, $859,055; total net income for the year, $12,337,220. Out of this have been paid fixed charges amounting to $5,286,085; also for dividends: March 15, 1887, 2 per cent, $1,527,718; June 15, 1887, 2 per cent, $1,527,768; Sept. 15, 1887, 2 per cent, $1,527,768; Dec. 15, 1887, $1,527,810; total dividends, $6,111,064; total fixed charges and dividends, $11,397,149; leaving surplus Dec. 31, 1887, of $940,071.

The Wabash to Be Improved.

Gen. McNulta, receiver of the Wabash, filed a petition before Judge Gresham representing that the road would need this year 6,000 tons of steel rails, which would cost about $125,000. He was allowed to make the purchase. He also received permission to spend $115,000 in repairing, renewing, and strengthening bridges, as follows: Hannibal bridge, across the Mississippi River, four spans to be renewed at a cost of $50,000, of which the Wabash pays $25,000; Shoal Creek bridge, near Raymond, Ill., $15,000; repairing Sangamon River bridge, near Decatur, $20,000; repairing Flint Creek bridge, near West Point, Ind., $15,000; Bridge Creek bridge, near Delphi, Ind., $7,500; Dale's Creek bridge, near Napoleon, O., $7,500; West Turkey-Foot bridge, near Liberty, O., $5,000. He also asked to erect stations at Blue Ridge, near Mansfield; Garber, near Gibson; Cairns, near Gibson; Rice's, about four miles east of Jacksonville; at Chatton, about four miles west of Golden; four miles west of Edwardsville Junction; and at Independence, about five miles east of Attica. The proposed stations will cost $7,000, and they will be built.

Remanded to the State Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—The United States Court has remanded the case of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company against Ives and others to the State Court. Judge Jackson decided that the plaintiff was entitled to unite all of the defendants in one suit to compel the cancellations of the alleged illegal certificates, and hence there was no "separable controversy" as to any of the parties. Hence, as some of the defendants were citizens of Ohio, the cause was remanded to the State Court. The decision as to joinder of parties was made upon the authority of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company versus Schuyler, reported in the Seventeenth New York, and similar cases.

Items.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads centering at Buffalo will be held Thursday to establish an inspection and weighing bureau to prevent false weights and snide billing.

It is claimed that several of the roads running East from Kansas City are selling through scalpers 2,000-mile tickets at $35, a cut of $5. The Burlington threatens to openly make the above rate if other competing lines do not at once prevent the scalpers from cutting.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Illinois roads was to have been held at the Burlington office yesterday to determine what action the roads should take regarding the new rates and classification recently promulgated by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and which become effective today. Only four of the roads—the Alton, Illinois Central, Burlington, and Wabash—put in an appearance, and they concluded to use the new Commissioners' rates as their maximum rates except in such instances where the existing war rates are lower. Consequently the minimum rates between distances of 150 miles and over will be considerably lower than the State tariff until the present freight war is settled.

Money for Tying Cravats.

There is no end to the various methods of making a living. The trade of "knot-maker," or "tier of cravats," is not one of the least lucrative callings in Paris just now. Some people, says the *Telegraph* correspondent, will no doubt be disinclined to believe that much money can be made at so shadowy a handicraft, yet there are persons who make an average of £2 a night at it. The trade flourishes chiefly in the season when there are dinners, balls, soirées, and receptions in every corner of the capital. The good "knot-maker" jumps into his cab, or, perhaps, a hired brougham, about 6 o'clock in the evening, and is whirled around to his customers just like a fashionable physician or a prosperous music-hall singer who appears at a dozen cafés chantants in the course of an evening. The faiseur de nœuds is the deftest of manipulators, and does his business in an incredibly brief space of time.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GREAT MAN OF MODERN GREECE.

A Visit to Dr. Schliemann in His Athenian Palace.

Christian Union: I called upon Dr. Henry Schliemann at his aristocratic marble palace, in which the discoverer of the ruins of Troy is more sumptuously lodged than were the Grecian Kings who conquered the city. The top of the superb pile is crowned by statues of the poets, philosophers, and statesmen of ancient Greece. The front door was opened by a Greek servant who spoke French well. Sending up my card, which contained my American address, I was shown into one of the most beautiful libraries in the world. The walls were adorned by exquisit paintings the scenes of which were chiefly taken from Grecian history, while marble statues of marvelous loveliness stood in each corner of the apartment. The elegant bookcases were surmounted by highly finished busts of Homer, Plato, Aristotle, and other celebrated Grecian poets and philosophers. Dr. Schliemann is a German by birth, but Greece is the home of his adoption. In fact, so thorough a Grecian has he become that he has chosen the language of ancient Greece for the language of his house, and has given all of his servants classic names. His butler is called Pelops, and his cook Jocasee. The doctor married a Greek lady, who possesses in a remarkable degree that wondrous beauty of face and figure which in ancient times inspired the genius whose beautiful marble goddesses have been the admiration and despair of all succeeding ages. Beauty is hereditary in Greece. Mme. Schliemann is the daughter of an Athenian shopkeeper, but she has all the grace and bearing of a born Queen. And, what is rare among her countrywomen of the present day, she possesses intellectual gifts of a high order. Her husband always finds in her a congenial companion and a sympathetic friend. They have two children, and, according to the classic tastes of the father, the boy bears the name of Agamemnon and the girl is called Andromache. The latter is 17 years old, and so exquisitly beautiful that as she glided across the marble hall I fancied one of the Graces had escaped from her marble imprisonment, and, like Pygmalion's statue of ivory, had assumed the human form.

Notwithstanding Dr. Schliemann's classic tastes and surroundings, he is very justly proud of being a citizen of the United States. He was a resident of California when that State was admitted into the Union, and thus became a citizen of the Great Republic. His love of Greece and her antiquities commenced when he was a schoolboy by reading Homer's stirring account of Grecian heroism at Troy. At the age of 15 he was placed in a counting-room in Germany, where he worked hard for a small salary, but managed to save money enough to buy books, which he read in moments snatched from sleep. In this way he mastered Greek. As a clerk he was just the reverse of Hogarth's Idle Apprentice, and his industry was rewarded by promotion and increase of salary, and in the course of time he became a partner in an indigo house. Having made a fortune in trade he retired from business and determined to carry out his lifelong intention of excavating the ruins of Troy, employing 300 men in the work. His success has not only given him a splendid reputation, but has greatly increased his fortune. The articles found in the ruins have proved of immense value to the historian and the archæologist, and have been sold for large sums to the great libraries and museums of the world. Dr. Schliemann's income is $50,000 a year, and he spends it with princely liberality. He is the leader of Athenian society, and entertains with royal magnificence. But beyond all this there is a classical aroma about the whole establishment which is specially charming to all who are interested in Grecian history and literature.

Dr. Schliemann is 68 years old, but he has all the mental and physical activity of a man of 50. His features are of a marked German type. Judging from my own experience he is very polite to Americans visiting Athens. The day after I called on him he sent me an invitation to a reception at his palace. Mme. Schliemann was a most graceful and gracious hostess. The evening closed with a dance.

THE HUMOR OF SUNSET COX.

He Talks of His Reputation as a Funny Man—Some Queer Instances.

"I was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole during the Forty-eighth Congress," Mr. Cox lately said, "when we had two 'characters' in the House, one on each side of the chamber. One was White of Kentucky, a man of fair ability, but an undoubted crank, and the other was the remarkably loquacious and vivacious Iowa man who was known as 'Calamity Weller.' One day these two men had taken up the time of the House in a vigorous and irrelevant debate on opposit sides of a certain motion. The House was laughing at them, and the question was ordered to be taken by the tellers. I called the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. White, and the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Weller, to act as tellers, and as the two approached each other in front of the Speaker it was like the meeting of two intellectual Dromios. The House grasped the situation, and the roar of laughter sounded like the howling of Barnum's menagerie. Speaker Carlisle heard the noise in his private room, and he rushed into the House with his eyes protruding, and was about to assume the gavel to restore order. A moment later, however, he learned the facts, and saw that the procedure was regular, and that the so-called fun was rather accidental than intentional. It was the only thing that could have been done under the circumstances, as the two were the champions of the opposit sides of the question at issue. In this case I got the credit for being humorous, where, indeed, I could not have acted otherwise.

"At another time, while I was in the chair," continued Mr. Cox, "Gen. Steele of Indiana had the floor for an hour on a favorit measure. He was parceling out his time, as is the custom, giving certain members a few minutes, and endeavoring to preserve the last few minutes for himself. He had, however, given out all but a quarter of a minute, and he asked that this might be left for him. He neglected, however, to claim the floor at the proper time, and he lost his quarter of a minute. His measure was called up without the previous question, and he was thus placed in coventry. He rose in great indignation and cried, shaking his fist at me:

"'Mr. Chairman, what has become of my quarter of a minute?'

"To this I replied, 'It has gone to the rearward and abysm of time!' Here the House laughed lustily, but it was not my fault that the situation was a humorous one. I stated a plain matter of fact. Gen. Steele, however, was not satisfied with losing his quarter of a minute. He nursed his wrath and kept it warm until the end of the session, when I had the floor on some critical bill and was pursuasively asking for more time. Then came Gen. Steele's opportunity. He claimed the floor and offered to hand over to me the quarter of a minute which he said I had once stolen from him. Of course the House roared, and I got the credit for being funny, when it was, in fact, Gen. Steele.

"As to the funny things which have happened during the time I have been in the chair this session they were not intentional. At one time, when the House was being counted, I made the routine inquiry: 'As many as are in favor of the proposition will rise and stand until they are counted.' No one rose. I then announced: 'Affirmative, none,' and followed with the formula required, which states: 'Yeas will be seated and the nays rise.' There were no yeas, and the Irish bull was at once caught up by Collins of Massachusetts and O'Ferrall of Virginia and several other Irishmen, who are always ready with their lariat to lasso the Celtic bovine when he is loose.

"At another time, while I was acting as Speaker, I committed what might be called an unpardonable bull. It was during a time of great confusion on the floor, and I exclaimed: 'If the gentleman from Missouri would be heard he must suspend!' But I had no intention of setting the House in a roar, and I suppose my mistakes come from my Celtic extraction, which is certified to by my middle name of Sullivan, of which I am proud."

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20, 1887.
PH. BEST BREWING CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: I have used in my family and practice the Liquid Extract of Malt and Hops, known as The "Best" Tonic, with the most satisfactory results. I consider the Malt Extract the most valuable of all of its class of Tonics, and especially adapted to those cases of debility arising from enfeebled digestion. The "Best" Tonic I believe fully equal to the best imported Malt Extract, and I am confident will give satisfaction to patient and physician.

A. H. THOMPSON, M. D.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

HENRY V. BEMIS BRINGS ACTION AGAINST A SPORTING PAPER.

He Purchased Several Shares of Stock of "The Horseman" and When He Asked to See the Books Was Refused Permission—He Charges Several Illegalities—Skakel Refused an Injunction Against the Mayor—He Takes an Appeal.

Henry V. Bemis filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against Daniel J. Campau of Detroit and others asking for a receiver for the Chicago *Horseman* Newspaper Company. Bemis says the company has a paid-up capital of $50,000 and is engaged in publishing a weekly paper. He was a large stockholder and editor-in-chief until July 14, 1887, when he resigned his position and sold his stock to D. J. Campau. The annual meeting of the stockholders should have been held Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1888, but it was not until Jan. 10. Directors were then elected, and they in turn met and chose D. J. Campau of Detroit President and Treasurer, Ira A. Metcalf of Detroit Vice-President, and Fred W. Baker of Detroit Secretary. Last month, Bemis say, he bought 202 shares of the company's stock and a few days ago applied to the Secretary to examine the books. He was refused permission and learned that the President, who is a non-resident, keeps the books of the concern locked in his private safe. Bemis charges that the annual meeting was illegal because it was not called at the proper time; that Campau's election was illegal because by the laws of Illinois he cannot be President and Treasurer at the same time; and that he has no right to refuse to allow a stockholder access to the books.

Skakel Beaten Again.

Skakel, the "clock man," met with a second defeat yesterday at the hands of Judge Shepard. He had filed a bill to compel the Mayor to issue him a license, and his strongest point was that the City Council alone had power to grant licenses. The Judge, however, held that the law was too well settled to argue that where the Legislature had vested in the city the power to issue licenses it had no authority to vest that power in any one else. But the ordinance giving the Mayor the right to pass on the qualifications of an applicant for a license was not a delegation of power. Skakel had also failed to prove his charge that unjust discrimination had been made against him, and he must stop his violations of the law until he proves the ordinance invalid by the requisit legal methods. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court.

Items.

Judge Horton will hear motions and transact general business in Room No. 74 of the Court-House Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

The application for funds to prosecute the appeal in the Rawson case was continued in Judge Jamieson's court yesterday afternoon, owing to the fact that James Barton Payne was out of town and Gen. Stiles was engaged in another court.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,860—Margaret H. Clark vs. A. Judson Wise and Catherine A. Wise. Asst., $4,000. Rich & Stone, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

114,803—Mary L. Petit vs. Stephen Sealey. Asst., $1,300. Newell & Camp, attys.

114,804—Walpole Wood vs. Frederick W. and Edmund G. Short. Confession of judgment, $172. Hiram Bigelow, atty.

114,805—D. B. Dewey vs. William T. Heaps, Hattie Heaps, Carrie Heaps, and R. W. Papenduck. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000 on Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 5, of Gregory's sub. of the S. ½ of Lots 26, 27, and 28, Baxter's sub. of part of the south section of the Ouilmette Reservation. H. H. C. Miller, solr.

114,806—Seymour L. Cutting vs. Elizabeth J. Cutting. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. H. Sisson, solr.

114,807—Nicholas Schlee vs. William J. Meek and Joseph Guckenheimer. Asst., $5,000. Stiles & Lewis, attys.

114,808—Simon G. Myers et al. vs. August Mette, H. T. Murray, et al. Creditor's bill, $1,000. Goggin & Winslow, solrs.

114,809—John W. Barker vs. The West Chicago Park Commissioners. Case, $500. H. C. Whitney, atty.

114,810—H. C. Whitney vs. Georgina Whyte. Asst., $200. Plff pro se.

114,811—Charles W. Merriam et al. vs. Clifford Johnson and Albert Hallett. Asst., $1,000. Clifford, Smith & Fry, attys.

114,812—The Branch-Crooks Saw Co. vs. Edwin Benjamin and Clinton Litchfield. Asst., $1,000. Eric Winters, atty.

114,813—John Hogan, administrator, etc., vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Co. Case, $5,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

114,814—Fred M. Smith vs. D. S. Balkcom, J. W. Kepler, and William Monear. Replevin, $1,500. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.

114,815—Frederick Hansen vs. August Hansen and wife. Appeal.

114,816—Warren N. Lancaster vs. Josie M. Lancaster. Bill for divorce for desertion. Geo. M. Boyd, solr.

114,817—B. J. Ettelsohn vs. M. Kramer. Asst., $1,000. Beck & Charlton, attys.

114,818—H. B. Peabody vs. Edgar L. Adams. Asst., $1,000. Fairchild, Campbell & Queeny, attys.

114,819—Louis Boler vs. Wisconsin Railroad Company. Case, $20,000. W. A. Foster, atty.

114,820—A. J. Sneel vs. W. S. Keith. Appeal.

114,821—Edmund Morris et al. vs. Max Newhouse. Asst., $2,000. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

114,822—R. B. Ellison et al. vs. Same. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.

114,823—Jerry M. Smith vs. City of Chicago, J. A. Lomax, R. W. Cox, and William Brown. Case, $10,000. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

114,824—Peter De Haas vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co. Case, $25,000. I. T. Grenacre, atty.

114,825—Ida M. Hudgin vs. P. H. Hudgin. Bill for divorce for desertion. M. H. Tilden, solr.

114,826—D. B. Dewey vs. William T. and Hattie Heaps, Carrie Heaps, and R. W. Papenduck. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000 on Lots 5 and 6, Block 5, Gregory's sub. of s ½ of Lots 26, 27, and 28, Baxter's sub. of part of the south section of Ouilmette Reservation. H. H. C. Miller, solr.

114,827—Attcht. Suppressed.

114,828—Henry V. Bemis vs. Daniel J. Campau, Louis P. Campau, F. W. Baker, E. B. Abercrombie, and J. M. Davis. Bill for accounting and to set aside election. S. K. Dow, solr.

114,829—George T. Moore et al. vs. Ignatius M. Pribyl. Attcht., $106. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

Suppressed Saturday—114,799—William McCarthy et al. vs. D. H. Tolman and Seymour Walton. Replevin, $300. McElherne & Cummings, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—8,233, G. M. Thurman vs. Charles Kuis. Judgment, $500.—11,958, William A. Pors vs. James W. Vail and William H. Landolt. Same, $1,850 (judgment vs. First Nat'l Bank, garnishee, $1,240).

JUDGE ANTHONY—7,553, Iverson M. Little et al. vs. William C. Mullen. Verdict, $100.—7,557, Jacob Jung vs. Joseph Koerper. Verdict, $300.

JUDGE HAWES—7,553, Mortimer Murdock vs. J. E. Sackett and E. W. Wiggins. Judgment, $386.—7,692, Same vs. Same. Same, $386.—7,570, Augustus F. Fisher et al. vs. August Louis. Same, $790.—7,579, Charles Luther et al., extr's., vs. Jane Sanderson. Same, $960.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,658, Florence Summers vs. Jerry Summers. Decree, divorce, cruelty.—5,451, Matilda Putzel vs. Levi L. Putzel. Decree, divorce, desertion.—5,592, Bridget E. Porter vs. Walter E Porter. Decree, divorce, adultery.—5,434, Charles M. Fowler vs. Emma R. Fowler. Decree, devorce, desertion.—5,144, Amelia A. Hogan vs. William J. H. Hogan. Decree, divorce, desertion.—5,350, Ida R. Townsend vs. Clarence M. Townsend. Decree, divorce, desertion.—4,968, Ella A. Koch vs. George A. Koch. Decree, divorce, cruelty.—5,384, William Schimpp vs. Margaretha Schimpp. Decree, divorce, desertion.

JUDGE GARNETT—4,501, Galloway vs. Fuller. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

65,046—C. P. Kimball & Co. et al. vs. James Fanning Latham et al. Creditor's bill, $48.25. Flower, Remy & Holstein, solrs.

65,047—James H. Milne et al. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Co. Case, $600. Sidney Smith, atty.

65,048—In re the petition of Mary E. and Walter D. Gansden to change name. H. F. Valiette, atty.

65,049—Joseph Sokup vs. Eric J. Ostling. Appeal.

65,050—Whitehall Fire-Clay Works vs. Charles E. Woodruff. Asst., $500. Sawin & Vanderplag, attys.

65,051—Patrick Foley vs. Mary Foley. Bill for divorce for adultery. E. C. Crawford, solr.

65,052—Charles Caldwell vs. Jorgen Jorgensen. Appeal.

65,053—E. Preston Burlingham vs. Louis C. Vannuexem et al. Asst., $1,930. John M. Hamilton, atty.

65,054—Case. Withheld for service.

65,055—James P. Smith vs. Maclachlan Bros. Appeal.

65,056—St. Vincent College vs. M. C. Hayes. Appeal.

65,057—Henry Zimmerman et al. vs. A. Sheridan. Appeal.

65,058—D. J. Hurley vs. Charles Pick. Appeal.

65,059—M. Brand Brewing Co. vs. Raimund Kleeka. Confession of judgment, $360. Vollmer & Ehrlich, attys.

65,060—E. E. Elmendorf et al. vs. Hanna Byer, alias Hannah Minnie. Case, $10,000. D. W. Proctor, atty.

65,061—Joseph B. Long vs. William H. and William F. Thomas. Asst., $5,000. Smith & Pence, attys.

65,062—Isaac L. Frank vs. Robert Krull and Fred Volger. Case, $3,500. Moses & Newman, attys.

65,063—Isaac L. Frank vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. Asst., $500. Same attys.

65,064—John Ballantine vs. Mary Ballantine. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. C. R. Adams, solr.

65,065—T. J. Shugrue et al. vs. William J. Graves. Trespass, $5,000. Same atty.

Suppressed Saturday—65,643—Paulina Nathan vs. Atlas National Bank, William C. D. Grannis, and Sumner N. Stone. Case, $10,000. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE BAKER—4,720, Skanke & Russell vs. Joseph Koebler. Judgment, $59.—4,511, Claus J. Vopicka et al. vs. William J. Christy. Verdict, $52.—4,689, J. B. Clay vs. Alfred Doyle. Judgment, $87.—4,686, George Sawin et al. vs. C. C. Cole. Judgment, $200. (Judgment vs. E. B. Meyers, garnishee, $200.)

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—65,048, In re petn. Gansden. Decree.—3,052, Brockenwagen vs. Brockenwagen. Decree.—323, Brackett vs. Illingworth. Decree.

County Court—New Suit.

7,630—Warren Springer vs. Michael Keating. Distress for rent, $250. (Feb. 18.)

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Call of the Circuit Court law calendar.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE BUNN—Call of the Circuit Court law calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 7,632, 7,634, 7,636, 7,645, 7,646, 7,650, 7,654, 7,664, 7,665, 7,668, 7,679, 7,680, 7,682, 7,685, 7,686, 7,688, 7,689, 7,690, 7,676, 7,704, 7,708, 7,709, 7,712, 7,713, 7,714, and 6,411. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Trial call, term Nos. 6,209, 7,138, 7,139, and Lake View condemnation cases and cases from Judge Altgeld's call. No. 7,508, Trefts vs. Nohe on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 28, 30, 36, 37, 38, and 39. No case on hearing. Wednesday, no court.

JUDGE GARNETT—No call. No. 20, Fowler vs. Chicago Cond. Co., on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Set case and motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Trial call Cal. Nos. 849 and 828. No. 838, Moore vs. Wilkinson, on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call, 9 a. m., submited case, term No. 654. 10 a. m., term Nos. 4,684, 4,728, 4,729, 4,730, 4,731, 4,735, 4,738, and 4,757. No. 4,702, Schroke vs. Seifert, on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Trial call, term Nos. 469 and 2,107. No. 2,391 on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No court until Saturday. Divorces.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 1, 2, 4, and term No. 2,976. No case on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Westfall. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 705, 735, 890, 951, 952, and 772.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 928, 935, 960, 948, 937, and 942.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

James R. Pugh Jr., Eufala, Ala.; Charles Pratt, Toledo, O.; John M. Moore and George H. Sanders, Little Rock, Ark.; D. H. Reynolds, Lake Village, Ark.; Harlow M. Erskine, Omaha, Neb.; Rider Cady, Hudson, N. Y.; I. K. Boyesen, Chicago; Duane E. Fox, Washington, D. C.; and S. S. Gregory, Chicago, were admitted to practice.

156. William D. Andrews, et al., appellants, vs. Royal D. Cone. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Decree affirmed, each party to pay his own costs in this court. Opinion by Justice Blatchford.

36. The United States, appellant, vs. Mathilde de Morant et al. Decree amended by Justice Bradley.

159. Matthew J. Shorecraft, appellant, vs. William D. Bloxham, Governor, etc., et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

165. Robert K. Dow et al., trustees, appellants, vs. The Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

155. Robert C. Crawford, plaintiff in error, vs. William F. Halsey. In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Waite.

131 of October term, 1886. William L. Royall, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Virginia. Motion to give effect to the judgment of this court heretofore rendered denied.

107. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Southern Telegraph Company. Ordered that the plaintiffs in error have until March 19 next to make a further showing against the order to dismiss heretofore entered in this cause.

166. Frank Ratterman, Treasurer, etc., appellant, vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company. Advanced and assigned for argument March 19 next after No. 970.

The Chief Justice announced the following order: It is ordered by the court that mandates issue in all cases decided prior to Jan. 1, 1888, when applied for, except where a petition for rehearing is pending and cases docketed and dismissed under the ninth rule.

1,362. The Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway Company, appellant, vs. Samuel C. Hutchinson, Treasurer, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. On motion of John P. Butler for appellee, docketed and dismissed with costs.

1,363. Hamilton Wilson, appellant, vs. Allen C. McArthur, et al. 1,364. C. D. Greene et al., appellants, vs. Allen C. McArthur et al. 1,365. John M. Glee, trustee, appellant, vs. Allen C. McArthur et al. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. On motion of Lawrence Maxwell Jr. for appellees docketed and dismissed with costs.

Adjourned until Monday, March 19, at 12 o'clock.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

The Garfield Epitaph.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I hardly think the epitaph referred to was originally written for President Garfield, as in 1881 the Princess of Wales erected a monument in memory of a favorit nurse on which the same lines are inscribed. CYMRAES.

No, by Tickets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform correspondent whether the celebration of Washington's Birthday at Central Music-Hall Wednesday afternoon under the auspices of the Union League is free to the general public? REPUBLICAN.

You Must Take Out Papers.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you tell me through the columns of your paper if I am obliged to take out naturalization papers or am I already a citizen? I came here three years ago from Canada and was then in my 18th year. I am now nearing 22 and would like to know if I have a right to vote.

E. L.

Thirteen Tricks at Whist.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In answer to your correspondent's question in Sunday's issue, relating to the thirteen tricks in a hand at whist being taken by one side, I would say it has occurred three times during my experience, and I know of other instances. Though not a common occurrence, would probably be experienced during years of play. S. E. W.

Ninety-Four Days—$18.28.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A promissory note for $1,000 is dated Dec. 20, payable three months after date, Consequently same is due and payable, according to mercantile usage, March 23. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum is to be added and payable at maturity. How many days should be allowed and what is the correct amount of interest?

LEX.

Kenwood Institute.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your questioner as to who is the author of the lines:

"All is now secure and fast;
Not the gods can shake the past,"

Will find them in any complete edition of Emerson's poems. They are from a poem by him entitled "The Past." MRS. H. E. STARRETT.

It Will Be a Leap-Year.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will the year 2000 be a leap-year?

GROVELAND AVENUE.

[Undoubtedly it will. Both the Julian and the Gregorian calendars provide for the year 2000 being a leap-year. There has been some talk among scientific men about the propriety of reverting to the Julian method of reckoning, and this would affect the leap-year count of 1900 if the proposed change be adopted, but it would make no difference for the year 2000.]

Remarkable Games of Whist.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"J. R. G.," in today's TRIBUNE, speaks of taking the whole thirteen tricks at whist, and asks if there is another case on record. I have seen it done several times, but seven years ago this winter my partner and myself took the whole thirteen tricks, and the next deal our opponents did the same thing. I consider this the most remarkable thing I ever heard of in this game. The hands were all properly played, cards well shuffled, all of the party—two ladies and two gentlemen—good whist-players, and nothing to account for it except pure luck in dealing the cards. M.

The Monument to Colored Soldiers.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the erection in Washington City of a monument to the colored soldiers who fell in defense of the Union. At the late encampment of the G. A. R. at Springfield this bill was indorsed, but an amendment suggested that the monument be located in Illinois, as the Western State which sent the largest number of soldiers into the Union Army. This suggestion is a good one and the site for the monument should be in this city, where the first armed resistance was made to the aggressions of the slave power in America, and where the first martyr to the freedom of the colored race lies buried—Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was killed Nov. 7, 1837. I do not intend to give a history of that event, only to emphasize the fact that on the spot where the first blood was shed for the freedom of the slave and the first armed blow struck at the shackles of slavery is the place to erect this monument to the colored soldiers who died for the Union. Here on the borderland, in the centre of the Mississippi Valley overlooking the two great rivers of the continent, is the proper site for this National memorial.

W. T. NORTON.

Admission and Division of Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article in THE TRIBUNE of the 14th inst. on the division and admission of Dakota was gratifying to the citizens of this locality. At best, nine-tenths of the citizens of South Dakota and two-thirds of North Dakota would be in favor of division if they thought that statehood could be obtained as readily that way. Many who see that division is for the good of all would sacrifice that and go in as one State rather than remain a Territory. As it is, a majority in the Territory favor division or nothing. The people here do not resent the exaggerated ideas prevailing farther east regarding our climate—that it is all cold and storm—because it is not willful malice but only ignorance. But in the case of allowing Dakota not only admission, but also division, they look upon the refusal as an injustice for which there is not one reasonable excuse. There should be no argument on this question outside of Dakota. The election held last fall for that purpose decided what the majority wished. There is in this matter a happy chance for the Democracy to prove that the old issues are dead; that they sincerely have the good of our grand and prosperous country at heart, and are not bound irrevocably to one section of it. Should they fail to improve it, as seems their desire at the present time, they can give up all hope of ever securing the influence of the great Northwest. CHARLES L. HYDE.

South Side Street Railway.

OAKLAND, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your Sunday edition I notice "South-Sider" enters complaint in regard to the trouble the people living south of Thirty-ninth street on or near Cottage Grove avenue have in getting transportation by their "book of tickets." Much of his complaint is just, and a reasonable remedy would be that the book of tickets should carry people to Thirty-ninth street by any route or any car. The conductor from either direction should give a transfer good for sixty minutes. Just what form of transfer should be adopted would of course be decided by the company; but it is not nor has it been the policy of the company to hedge their transportation about with inconsistencies. The President of the company has not been known to kill the geese that lay his golden eggs—not if he knows himself. But a far better remedy for "South-Sider" and all of us is that the company shall be allowed to "loop" their city cars out Oakwood avenue to Lake avenue, north on Lake to Thirty-ninth, west on Thirty-ninth to Cottage Grove avenue, curving north into the old road. Then and not till then could Hyde Park go on as she came in. OAKLAND.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Feb. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Churchill st, 116 ft w of Robey, s f, 27½x100 ft, dated Feb. 4 (H. Hoepe to J. Langner)	$ 570
Ewing st, 160 ft e of Clinton, s f, 25x118 ft, improved, dated Jan. 14 (J. Salhinger to Derosa & Schiavona)	4,250
Huron st, 99½ ft w of Wood, s f, 25x123, dated Feb. 18 (A. Mauns to E. G. Uihlein)	2,750
Lot 12, Block 19, Crosby's part of Sec. 25, 40, 13, dated Jan. 5 (M. G. and A. Crosby to A. Oleson)	450
Dashiell av, 225 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 8 (T. H. Falle to H. H. Sellhorn)	650
Vincennes av, 103 ft s of Oak st, e f, 25x108 ft, dated Feb. 20 (M. J. and G. W. Robinson to H. A. Brown)	5,500
Southport av, n w cor of C st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 11 (L. and E. Ullerict to Wm. Lange)	1,200
Frankfort st, 145 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 24x100 ft, imp, dated Feb. 10 (F. Korff to J. Reininger)	1,400
Noble st, 72 ft s of Superior, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 5 (F. and C. Reusch to G. A. Brabant)	2,400
Ohio st, 150 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 20 (J. Freund to C. A. Wheeler)	3,200
Sherman st, 312 ft n of Taylor, e f, 24x106 ft, dated Jan. 19 (B. and M. Drury et al. to A. L. Ryan)	8,000
North Franklin st, 540 ft n of Schiller, w f, 50x102 ft, imp, dated Feb. 20 (J. Hein to Frank Gerold)	4,000
Forest av, 200 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 7 (M. A. and H. S. Leavitt to H. C. Waller)	5,500
Adams st, 100 ft e of Sacramento av, n f, 25x121½ ft, dated April 20, 1886 (W. J. Anderson to Thomas Starr)	3,750
Hoffman av, 100 ft s of Greenwood, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 15, 1887 (M. G. and A. Crosby to G. J. Kassing)	400
Troy st, 166 ft n of Twelfth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 7, 1887 (Walker & Armour to C. Cook)	600
Huron st, 25 ft w of Springfield av, s f, 33⅓x125 ft, dated Feb. 8 (T. J. Diven to H. R. Lemke)	300
California av, 120 ft s of Laughton st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Feb. 15 (F. Nowak to A. and J. Zalaszinski)	600
Centre av, 327 s of Taylor st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Thomas Murphy to M. Brundage)	2,600
Thomas st, 100 ft w of Dudley, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Jan. 26 (H. S. Cram to Peterson & Dahll)	850
Sixteenth st, 168 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (W. Kaspar to A. Worel)	550
Portland av, 206 ft s of Swift place, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 1 (H. W. Pelton to Marx Goldstein)	1,675
Armitage av, 74 ft w of Point st, s f, 50 ft to Point, dated Feb. 11 (P. O. Stensland to T. Johnson)	1,250
Brigham st, 171 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 20 (A. Jerzka to V. Galonska)	2,000
Fulton st, 44 8-10 ft e of California av, n f, 22 4-10x110 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1887 (D. R. Goucher to J. Collins)	500
Cortland st, 264 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 24 (estate of W. S. Johnson to F. Gildemeister)	650
Lexington st, between Campbell and Western avs, s f, 18x124 ft, dated Jan. 5, 1887 (J. F. Campbell to W. P. Davis)	2,800
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Gross Park, 25 ft s of Roscoe st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 3 (P. Harkins to M. Shields)	$ 500
Otto st, 168 ft e of Walcott, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (C. Bruggel to A. Zimmerli)	450
George st, 195 ft e of Southport av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 11 (J. and S. Jacobson to J. Hock)	825
Lill av, 300 ft w of Racine, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 20 (A. H. and C. Henderson to J. R. Parker)	900
Seminary av, 225 ft n of Noble, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (C. F. Hacker to J. J. Widerguist)	1,725
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Forty-third st, 240 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x123 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1887 (C. T. Trego to R. Treulich)	$ 665
Grand boulevard, 81 8-10 ft s of Forty-second st, w f, 30x150 ft, dated Jan. 10 (M. Laflin to E. Riegelman)	3,750
Hyde Park av, bet Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts, e f, 16 ft to Jefferson av, dated Jan. 27 (H. S. Robbins to Chicago City Railway Company)	3,000
Lot 32, Block 2 of Block 20, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated July 11, 1887 (N. M. Chittenden to C. A. Sundelius)	475
Halsted st, 123 ft s of Sixtieth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (J. P. Bowes to D. R. Tipton)	1,800
Green st, 25 ft s of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated May 16, 1887 (F. H. Baker to J. A. Stone)	425
La Salle st, 295 ft n of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x135 ft, dated Feb. 11 (J. B. Woodruff to A. Salmen)	1,450
Forty-second st, 96 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 32x123¾ ft, dated Feb. 17 (D. W. Barrows to C. B. Shedd)	795
Forty-third st, 120 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x123¾ ft, with 64x123¾ ft, in same block, dated Dec. 22, 1887 (C. T. Trego to same)	2,300
Lot 24, Block 1, Crocker's part of s e ¼, Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Feb. 9 (J. M. Oliver to M. E. Boyd)	256
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Lot 18, Block 4, Hartley's add to Pennock, dated Jan. 27 (M. M. and F. Knowles to L. B. Abrams)	$ 500
Fulton st, 202 ft w of West Forty-fifth, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 18 (H. H. Porter to D. Thompson)	600
Congress st, 175 ft w of Forty-fourth, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1887 (C. Counselman to O. L. Lerdell)	300

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Fred Beye, cottage, 20x32, No. 1095 West Twentieth street, to cost $700.

M. Maskowski, basement, 20x30, No. 355 North Carpenter street, to cost $400.

Frank Pokarek, cottage, 26x49, No. 1209 California avenue, to cost $800.

Fred Remus, two-story flats, 20x36, No. 892 Girard street, to cost $1,500.

Thomas Jones, three-story flats, 20x55, No. 150 North Green street, to cost $4,500.

Mrs. Turnell, two-story dwelling, 20x60, No. 219 Forty-second street, to cost $4,000.

John M. Smyth, addition, 205x100, No. 150-164 West Madison street, to cost $16,000.

A. Pflugledt, two-story flats, 20x36, No. 1392 Lexington street, to cost $2,000.

John Jensen, four-story store and flats, 24x80, No. 1089 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $9,000.

A. W. Rutzke, two-story addition, 20x32, No. 781 Girard street, to cost $600.

Samuel Taylor, two-story flats, 44x24, No. 2 Campbell park, to cost $2,200.

C. Schultz, cottage, 20x36, No. 78 Churchill street, to cost $900.

William Longer, cottage, 20x36, No. 828 North Hoyne street, to cost $900.

J. Benlein, addition, 20x20, No. 133 Ambrose street, to cost $400.

John L. Thurn, one-story office, 16x20, No. 2825 Archer avenue, to cost $200.

A. Delfosse, three-story store and flats, 24x75, No. 286 Armitage street, to cost $8,000.

Louisiana Lottery Influence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—[Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.]—Among the queer political developments noticed about the National Capital since Mr. Blaine's withdrawal is the hostility expressed by the agents and friends of the Louisiana Lottery Company against Judge Gresham of Indiana. Mr. Gresham, when Postmaster-General, made a vigorous war on all lotteries, and enforced every law intrusted to his execution which tended to break up those concerns by taking away from them the facilities afforded by the use of the mails. No influences that were brought to bear had any effect in securing his toleration, and this treatment has not been forgotten. While the lottery people do not regard Judge Gresham as a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination, they know he is prominent among the dark horses, and they are resolved there shall be no misunderstanding about their position toward him.

To those not aware of the methods of such corrupt combinations this might seem to be a matter of no special importance, except that such opposition would only help Gresham. To politicians, however, who have had experience in State and National contests this declaration means considerable. In the Presidential campaign the Louisiana Lottery Company subscribed, through an individual representative, $100,000 for the Republican campaign fund. Through the influence of certain Democrats well known here agreements and pledges of sufficient weight were made early enough in the fight to secure the withdrawal of the subscription and its subsequent transfer to the Cleveland fund. In several Congressional contests similar aid is known to have been given wherever the interests of the lottery company demanded protection, and sufficient promises were secured to justify it. On a recent vote taken in the House of Representatives enough Democratic members were whipped into line to kill a bill forbidding the publication of lottery advertisements in the District of Columbia. The lever used to force this result was a threat of the election of Gov. Warmoth in Louisiana and the consequent breaking up of the Solid South. As Gov. Warmoth approved the charter under which the Louisiana Lottery Company is now operating, the friendship toward him could not be doubted, but for the result desired the company was willing to sacrifice its former friend, or, rather, not to put itself out of the way to make him Governor. Put solely on political grounds the argument was unanswerable so far as the Democrats were concerned, and the lottery company carried its point in Congress. This is the machine which, it is said, has determined that Judge Gresham shall not be nominated for President.

Undoubted Security

Should be the first consideration in the investment of SURPLUS and TRUST funds. Convertibility is almost an absolute necessity. Our GUARANTEED CONVERTIBLE SAVINGS BOND more nearly combines these two qualities than any other investment offered in this market.

ILLINOIS investors can easily investigate the truth of these statements, as this is an ILLINOIS corporation, and every one connected with its management is a citizen of ILLINOIS.

The mortgages securing the bond are FIRST LIENS on improved ILLINOIS farms situated within 150 miles of our office. These mortgages are deposited with, and assigned to, the ILLINOIS Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, an ILLINOIS corporation owned and controlled by citizens of ILLINOIS, and every bond is certified by said bank. Our managers have loaned over THIRTY MILLION dollars in ILLINOIS since 1865. In 1887 they sold a million and a half dollars' worth of ILLINOIS Mortgages; and expect in 1888 to sell $500,000 worth of bonds secured by ILLINOIS mortgages. Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.

NORTHWESTERN BOND & TRUST CO.,
94 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SUTRO TUNNEL COMPANY.

Stockholders are hereby notified that the holders of the mortage now under foreclosure have served notice of motion for trial of the case at an early day. The danger of extinction of all the shares may be averted if every stockholder will subscribe AT ONCE for the company's bonds to as large an extent as possible on ALL his holdings, as a settlement of the litigation, on the favorable basis heretofore announced, may still be effected if made without delay. Nearly one-half of the required sum is already subscribed, but is wholly unavailable unless delinquent stockholders will respond AT ONCE.

Are the stockholders willing to lose the opportunity of protecting for one million dollars a property which has cost ten millions and has now an income of about one thousand dollars per day, when they can save it and impart a substantial value to their shares by loaning their own company 50 cents per share and receive in return first mortgage security on this valuable property at the rate of $1 per share?

EVERY shareholder must act for himself and not depend upon others, as EVERY share must be subscribed for in order to raise the necessary sum.

The income of the company from royalties alone for December and January last was about $52,000, and there is every prospect that this income will not only continue, but largely increase in the near future.

New York, Feb. 15, 1888.

THEODORE SUTRO,
Attorney, etc., Sutro Tunnel Company,
Rooms 45 and 46, Drexel Building.

$1,000,000
Cook County 4% Bonds

FOR SALE BY

The First National Bank of Chicago.

Bonds due in from 1 to 20 years, in denominations of $500 and $100.

Price 100¼ to 104½, according to maturity.

These bonds will be ready for delivery March 1st. Subscriptions for large or small amounts will be received by said Bank at any time prior to date of delivery.

R. S. McCORMICK. P. E. STANLEY

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE,
RENTING AND COLLECTIONS,
MORTGAGE LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

88 Washington-st., - - Chicago

Special attention given to the care of estates and the property of non-residents.

For Sale or Lease.

Lot on Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av., with frontage on Dearborn-st. This choice business property is offered by us exclusively. Full particulars furnished on application.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

Without delay at the lowest market rates. Building Loans a specialty.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.,
115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

At low rates on Local Stocks or Bonds. Commercial paper wanted. By

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Room 3, 218 La Salle-st.

$25,000

To loan on real estate for 3 or 5 years at low rates in sums of $5,000 and upwards. By

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Room 3, 218 La Salle-st.

HENRY E. LOWE,

BROKER IN

BANK STOCKS, TELEPHONE STOCKS,
CITY RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS,
GAS STOCKS AND GAS BONDS.

Loans on Collateral Security negotiated for country banks having surplus funds to invest.
Office 11 Old Board of Trade Building.

DUCAT, LYON & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS,
Home Insurance Building, 201 La Salle-st.

KNOTT & LEWIS,
LOANS,

86 WASHINGTON-ST.

She Kept Her Bank-Book.

The extremes have been meeting in the bank more particularly of late on account of a room on the main floor having been given to the receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank in which to pay off the creditors of that old and defunct institution. All these people have had to wait for the fraction of the total they had in the concern when it broke. They have had to wait nearly thirteen years, and in that time many of them have not recovered from the blow which the failure was to them. Nor have they in that long wait forgotten their anger against the men who wrecked their hoarded savings. Lots of them have said to the clerks paying them that they felt sure that the wreckers would be punished by the Almighty for having spoiled the lives of so many poor people. One woman who called last week to collect the last dividend due her had had thirteen years ago over $2,000 in the Third Avenue Savings Bank. She said it had been saved to maintain a helpless deaf and dumb child. The interest had helped the youngster along, and when the bank shut up shop the loss was keenly felt. She had collected the first and second dividends years ago, and got some $350 on them. The other day, when she came to get the final paltry allowance, she was told that it was the last payment, and she would have to surrender the book. The sum due her was about $30. She thought for a moment, and then, with a look of grim determination and in a voice that showed bitter emotion, she said: "No, you may keep that money. I need it, but rather than give up this book, I'll let the money go." When asked why she wanted to keep the old pass-book she answered: "I believe that the scoundrels who have robbed me of that money I had in the bank ought to have no forgiveness. They ought to be kept from Heaven, and I'll keep this book to show it against them at the Last Day. It shall never leave me, and when I die I will have it with me." The woman again refused the money, and left with her precious book to keep it as visible evidence against the bank-wreckers. She was not crazy, only angry and bitter with the resentment of thirteen years.—*New York Sun.*

They Want to Know.

The falling off in the value of farm property in Illinois since the war has been estimated at $200,000,000. Coincident with this depression in the great industry of the State there has been a marked increase of manufacturing establishments. The cities and towns are growing apace. The farmers, who find themselves getting poorer, are beginning to scratch their heads and to inquire how it is that they are falling behind whilst other people are getting on so finely.—*Philadelphia Record.*

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 20.	*Feb. 13.*
New York	$66,694,172	$68,866,400
Boston	12,988,048	14,802,171
Chicago	10,090,000	9,981,000
Philadelphia	10,590,100	8,542,723
St. Louis	3,445,570	3,747,480
Baltimore	2,066,409	1,999,993
New Orleans	1,711,014	1,721,898

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, par; Boston, 12½c discount @par; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The money market was easy yesterday, but the ease that has been prevailing for some time past has brought many borrowers to the front who did not make their appearance during the period of stringency. A leading banker states that the business of his institution has materially increased in the last few days, merchants and others having applied for loans in large numbers. Another banker expresses the opinion that there will be no such stringency this year as we had last year, but a good bulk of trade and consequently a satisfactory demand for loans. Quotations are unchanged. Some money is to be had at 5 per cent, but 6 is generally named by the bankers as the lowest working rate for ordinary transactions. Sterling was steady at unchanged rates.

Securities were quiet and strong. At the Chicago Stock Exchange sales were made of 15 shares of West Division Railway stock at 615, $5,000 City Railway 4½s at par, $5,000 Gaslight & Coke 5s at 84, $6,000 at 84⅛, $5,000 at 84¼, $5,000 West Division Railway 5s at 101½, and $500 at 101⅜. For the Consumers' 5s 78¾ was bid and for the Gas Trust certificates 33. The rise in the Gaslight & Coke bonds has thus far brought out few of them. Bids were sent to Philadelphia Saturday, but nobody could be found there who would sell at anywhere near present quotations.

Few of the stock speculators were in a trading mood. There is no little dissapointment at the failure of the list to respond to the settlement of the Reading Railroad Company with its striking employés and the efforts that are being made to restore freight rates in the West. Some short sales at St. Paul were made by our traders, and weary holders of long stocks dropped out in a number of instances. A nervous feeling in Europe brought some pressure of sellers from that quarter.

The earnings of the Wisconsin Central Road increased $10,190 the second week of this month; Forth Worth & Denver, $12,774; New York, Ontario & Western, $3,971; St. Louis Arkansas & Texas, $12,896. The earnings of the St. Paul & Duluth decreased $2,248; Pittsburg and Western, $1,273.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The tickers had a good many idle minutes today—more even than would be inferred from the moderate total of transactions, for nearly 50 per cent of the total was made in the first hour and nearly 25 per cent of it in the last hour. Much of the activity in the early trade was due to the orders from London to sell St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, and a few other stocks. It was reported that the condition of the Crown Prince was causing depression in Berlin and sympathetically affecting the London market.

The opening prices this morning were but little changed from the closing figures of Saturday, but the market was less active and the bears were again disposed to hammer prices, simply because there was no opposition from the bull cliques. Fifty-four per cent of the whole forenoon's business was in Reading and St. Paul. The pools which hold these two stocks are believed to be strong, but this forenoon they may have sold a little long stock to be bought back again at from ½ to 1 per cent decline, as they have been doing for a week or two past in the process of gradually working their stocks up to a higher level. There is, of course, great dissatisfaction among the Reading miners yet, and reports in that connection may have helped to depress prices a little this forenoon, but there seems no reason to doubt that the great strike has practically ended and that resumption of work in all the Reading collieries in a few days is assured. The rumor that the Lackawanna and Delaware & Hudson would stop mining for the present in order to let the Reading catch up with its allotted percentage for the year was officially denied, and some little capital was made out of this on the bear side. There was no news from the freighting roads in the West, and though it is presumed that the situation remains practically unchanged there the belief increases that they are all anxious to end the war, and would all make some concessions to that end if there was only a competent authority for the adjudication of conflicting claims. This difficulty, however, is so great that some of the Chicago speculators are still disposed to sell the Granger stocks, and both St. Paul and Northwestern were lower this forenoon. Aside from a drop of 1¾ in Manhattan the net changes in prices are only fractional, the fall in the more active shares averaging about ⅛. Michigan Central is down 2¼, but that is a spasmodic stock at best, and only 200 shares were dealt in, the first sale being made in the first hour at 82⅛ and the next in the late trade at 80¾. Reports of further rate cutting in the West and of a minority of Reading miners still holding out had no visible effect on such speculation as there was. The market closed heavy and dull, except for Reading and Lackawanna.

The net declines for the day were: Manitoba 2, Michigan Central 1¾, Manhattan 1⅛, Lake Shore ⅜, Northern Pacific preferred ¾, Tennessee Coal ⅞, Union Pacific ¾, St. Paul ⅝, Central Pacific ⅜, Northwest ⅜, Canada Southern ½, Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred ½, Missouri Pacific ½, Oregon Transcontinental ⅛, Reading ⅛, Lackawanna ⅜, Western Union Telegraph ¼, Texas Pacific ¼, Omaha ¼, Richmond Terminal ¼, Oregon Improvement ¼, Oregon Navigation ¼, Colorado Coal ¼, Erie ¼, Louisville ¼, Burlington & Quincy ⅛, Delaware & Hudson ⅜, Norfolk & Western preferred ⅛, Pullman ⅛.

The net advances for the day were: St. Paul & Decatur 1, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Jersey Central ⅛.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closed Feb. 20*	*Closed Feb. 18*
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	210	31	30¾	30¾	31¼
Atchison	100	99½	99½	99½	......
Canada Southern	1,030	53¾	53⅛	53⅛	53⅝
Central Pacific	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31¼
Ches. & Ohio	135	3¼	3	3¼	3⅜
Do 1st pfd	120	6	5¾	6	6½
Do 2d pfd	32	3¾	3¾	3¾	......
C., B. & Q.	300	128¾	128⅛	128⅝	128⅛
C., C., C. & I.	150	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	53
Con. Gas	40	76½	76½	76½	76½
Col. Coal & Iron	875	38⅞	38	38	38⅞
Col. & Hock. Coal	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
C., W. & Baltimore	100	3½	3½	3½	......
D., L. & W.	15,100	131	130⅛	130⅝	131
Del. & Hudson	205	110	109	110	110⅜
D. & Rio G. pfd.	200	53	53	53	......
Erie	3,410	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
Do seconds	21,000	98⅛	98	98	98
E. T. & Ga. 2d pfd.	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	......
Ft. Worth & Den.	400	43	42⅝	43	43
Jersey Central	1,712	80½	80¼	80¼	80¼
K. & Tex.	110	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¼
Lake Shore	5,615	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	92¼
Louis. & Nash.	2,300	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	59⅞
Long Island	140	91	91	91	91
Manhat. Con.	1,050	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	90⅜
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	200	99	99	99	......
Mich. Central	200	82⅛	80¾	82¼	......
Morris & Essex	30	139¼	139¼	139¼	......
Mo. Pacific	1,713	85¼	84¾	85	85⅜
Northwestern	4,025	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
Nash. & Chat.	100	78	78	78	......
Northern Pacific	294	21⅜	21¼	21¼	......
Do pfd	917	45	44⅞	44⅞	45⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	520	45¼	45	45	45
N. Y. Cent.	300	107½	107¼	107¼	107¾
N. Y. & N. E.	1,500	38	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Oregon Imp'v't	150	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
O. Transcon	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Ont. & W.	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co	168	93½	93½	93½	93¾
P. P.-C. Co.	100	141⅞	141⅞	141¾	142
Reading	31,420	66⅞	66¼	66⅝	65⅞
R. & W. P. T.	3,420	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜
Do pfd	648	63½	63½	63½	63½
Rock Island	160	113	112¾	113	......
Rome & W.	158	84¼	84¼	84¼	......
St. Paul	19,005	77	76⅞	76⅞	77
Do pfd	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	......
St. P. & Dul.	100	56½	56½	56½	55¼
Do pfd	200	104	104	104	......
St. P. & Omaha	310	38¾	38¼	38⅝	38¾
Do pfd	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107½
St. P., M. & M.	200	110	109	109	111
St. L. & S. F.	50	34	34	34	34¼
Do pfd	150	72	72	72	72¼
Texas Pacific	125	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26
Tennessee Coal	200	31⅛	31	31	32
Union Pacific	4,230	57½	56⅞	56⅞	57⅜
W. & L. E.	100	54	54	54	54
Wabash	50	14¼	14½	14¼	......
Do pfd	100	26½	26½	26½	......
Western Union	3,415	78⅝	78⅜	78⅜	78⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	128
American	106½	United States	72

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	125⅝	M. K. & T. gen 5s	60¾
U. S. 4s coup	125⅝	Mutual Union 6s	91½
U. S. 4½s reg	106⅜	N. J. C. int. cert	101¼
U. S. 4½s coup	107⅝	Northern Pacific 1sts	116
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Northern Pacific 2ds	104½
Louisiana stamped 4s	90½	Northwestern con	142
Missouri 6s	101	Northwestern deb. 5s	108
Tenn. new set 6s	101	Oregon & Trans. 6s	95¼
Tenn. new set 5s	96	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	87
Tenn. new set 3s	69½	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	114¾
Canada Southern 2ds	93⅜	St. Paul consols	125⅜
Canada Pacific 1sts	113	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	120
Denver & Rio G. 1sts	120	Tex. P. L. G. tr. rcts	48¼
Denver & Rio G. 4s	77¾	Tex. P. R. G. tr. rcts	68
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	73	Union Pacific 1sts	113¼
Erie 2ds	97½	West Shore	101⅜
M. K. & T. gen 6s	69½		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

6000 A & S 1st 101¾	15000 MK&T g 6s 91¼@91½
9000 B C R&N 1st 101	7000 MK&T gen 5s 61
2000 B&O 6s 108¼	2000 M K & T con 7s 101½
1000 CenPa g 6s of '96 113¼	2000 M & E 1st gtd 135½
5000 C & O cur 20	1000 Mich C 5s 1902 109½
1000 C&O 6s 1911 100½	1000 Met El 1st 113¼
6000 C&E Ill gen 5s 94½	5000 N Pa 1st cp 116⅝
1000 Can So 2d 93¾	1000 N P Term 1st 102½
19000 CR&BCofGa gd5s 101	21000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 98⅛
5000 C & W I g m 116¼	1000 N Y Ele 1st 115½
5000 C H V & T 5s 71⅞	4000 NJ C gm5s 101@101¼
6000 D & R G W 1st 72@73	10000 N J C 1st cons 117¾
11000 D & R G W 1s astd 66@66½	10000 NC & SL 2d 106
	10000 N W cons 142
1000 D & R G 4s 78	2000 OgnR&N5s 99¾
2000 E T cn gd 5s 99	5000 O & T 6s 95¼
1000 Ft W & D 1s 80½	3000 Ogn Imp 1st 99¾
4500 Ft Wayne 2d 138	35000 R&WP-Tm tr 6s 87
7000 H&TC 1st-W DTr 108¼	5000 R W & O cn 102¾
500 IB&W 1st trst 85	2000 SP M&M 1st cn 6s 115
1000 Intl&GN1s.t 100¼	4000 So P of M 1st 101½
12000 Ky C 1s 4s 71½	1000 SLA & T 1st 103
35000 K P 1st cn 104⅞@105	8000 Tol A A& N M 1st 98½@99
25000 L S 2d cp 125	
6000 LE&W 1st 5s 104¾	1000 U Pac s f 118⅝
2000 L&N con 121	11000 W S gtd 4s 101¼
2000 M&St P con 125⅝	6 Adams Ex 143
15000 M U T 6s 91¼@91½	10 U S Ex 73@73½

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

4000 C&O 6s 1911 100⅝	3000 N Pa 3d cp 90¼
7000 C & O coup 4s 66½	12000 No Wis 1st 124½
1000 C & O cur 20	16000 Ogn Imp 1st 99
2000 C & P s f 126	1000 O Ry & N 1st 108¾
4000 Can S 1st gtd 106⅜	10000 P & R inc mtg 7s, 4th astmt pd trst 85⅜
2000 CRI&P 5s cp 107	
4000 CB & Q—NebEx 4s 92¾	12000 St L & S F g m 5s 102½@102⅝
7000 D & R G 4s 77¾	
5000 E T cn gld 5s 99	1000 StLA&T 1st 103
6000 Int&GN1st 101@102	1000 SP of NM 1s,cn 6s 115
7000 K Pac 1st 104⅞	1000 St J&G I 1st 101
10000 M&St P cn 125⅜@125⅝	10000 St P & S C 1st 125½
3000 MK&T cn 7s 101	7000 TolAA&N M 1st 98½@98⅝
13000 NYC 1st cp 134@134½	
5000 N Y C 1st rg 134	5000 T P Rio Trst 68@68¼
7000 N J C g m 5s 101@101⅛	1000 W S gtd 4s 101⅜
4000 N O P 1st Trst 78	5000 TCI & R 6s—Birm Div 1st 86½
2000 N Pac term 1st 102¼	
7000 N P 1st cp 116	6000 WStL&P-Chi D 98¾
5000 N Pac 1st reg 115⅝	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 CanS 1st gtd 106⅛	1000 N P 2d cp 104⅛
1000 CB&Q-NebEx 4s 92⅞	3000 No Pa2d cp 90⅜
6000 Dul & M 1st 99¼	2000 NJC g m 5s 101⅛
1000 E T cons gold 5s 98¾	2000 O C SL 6s 101
6000 FtW & D 1st 80⅛	1000 O C F&St P1st 106⅛
15000 Gt W 1st 108	4000 P of Mo 1st 101
2000 Long Dock 7s 114½	3000 Rich&D 6s 113⅛
4000 L&WB con asstd 114⅝	28000 TolAA& N M 1st 98⅛@99
12000 M&SP 1s-I&MD 118	5000 T C I&R 6s—Birm D 1st 86¾
3000 Mich C 7s 130	
6000 MK&Tgn 6s 80⅛	14000 W S gtd 4s 101⅛@101⅜
5000 MK&Tgen5s 60½	10 Wells Fargo E 131
3000 M Elev 2d 104⅝	

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent, closing offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 484¼ for sixty-day bills.

The total sales of stocks today were 111,499 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 15,750; Erie, 3,510; Lake Shore, 5,315; Northwestern, 3,725; Reading, 33,120; Richmond & West Point, 3,320; St. Paul, 18,705; Union Pacific, 4,230; Western Union, 3,411.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
Atchison	4,586	99	99⅝	98⅞	99¼
Union Pacific	805	57⅛	57¼	56⅞	56⅞
Bell Tel	25	224	224	222	222
Birmingham rgts	1,030	34	34	34	34
Wis. Central	330	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
Atlantic & Pacific	200	10	10	10	10
Mex. Tel	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Mexican Central	525	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
C., B. & Q.	130	129¼	129¼	129	129

Bond transactions and quotations:

1000 Atch 1st 120	6000 O S L 6s 100⅝@101⅛
1000 C B & Q deb 4s 91	2000 O R & N 5s 99
2000 N E 2ds 102¼	5000 C B & N 5s 100
3000 U Pac 8s 114¼	2000 C B & Q 7s 130
10000 Mex 4s 66⅛	2000 So Kas inc 85⅜
3000 Vermont 5s 87½	7000 C K & W inc 47
11000 Birm 5s 92⅞@93	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 20.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54¼@54⅜; Reading, 33 3-16@33¼; Lehigh Valley, 56@56½; Reading generals, 111¾@111⅞.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Consols closed at 102 3-16 for money and 102 5-16 for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 37¼; Canadian Pacific, 58⅛; Erie, 27⅛; Erie seconds, 100⅛; Illinois Central, 120⅛; Mexican ordinary, 47⅛; St. Paul common, 78⅜; New York Central, 110⅛; Reading, 34¼; Mexican Central, 14⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 5c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Mining shares: Amador, $1.60; Bodie, $2.20; Bulwer, 85c; Brunswick, $1.55; Caledonia, B. H., $1.85; California & Virginia, $16.00; Deadwood, $2.00; Eureka, $12.00; Home Stake, $11.50; Horn Silver, $1.10; Mexican, $5.25; Mono, $1.85; Navajo, $1.65; North Belle Isle, $7.25; Ontario, $27.00; Pronstite, $2.00; Standard, $2.90; Sutro Tunnel, 14c; San Diago, $3.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—Closing quotations: Alta, $2.05; Bulwer, 80c; Best & Belcher, $6.00; Bodie Consolidated, $2.35; Chollar, $5.62½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $15.75; Crown Point, $6.87½; Eureka Consolidated, $12.00; Gould & Curry, $4.65; Hale & Norcross, $9.75; Mexican, $5.37½; Mono, $1.90; Navajo, $1.90; Ophir, $10.00; Potosi, $5.25; Savage, $6.37½; Sierra Nevada, $4.80; Union Consolidated, $4.25; Utah, $1.85; Yellow Jacket, $9.12½; Commonwealth, $4.25; Nevada Queen, $3.85; Belle Isle, 70c; North Belle Isle, $7.50. Dividend declared: North Belle Isle, 50c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.50; Calumet & Hecla, $249.00; Franklin, $16.75; Huron, $5.37½; Osceola, $25.62½; Pewabic (new), $2.50; Quincy, $72.50; Tamarack, $171.00.

MARKETS.

There was again but a moderate volume of trading in the Chicago produce markets, and the business was mostly local. Prices generally advanced in the early part of the day, and then fell back because of a lack of buying support at the improved quotations. The news was meagre, and the principal points effecting the course of prices were the weather, with the magnitude of receipts promised here in the near future. The business in the prominent pits was dominated more or less by the one-man power that has been so much felt since the latest election of officers by the Board of Trade. But for that the volume of trading would probably have been small.

Provisions were relatively steady in sympathy with hogs. Hutchinson was a free buyer of lard, taking nearly 10 000 tcs on the call and purchasing quietly during the remainder of the day. Other product was neglected, except that Cudahy was buying a little during the first hour. Pork opened unchanged at $14.20 for May, advanced to $14.30, declined to $14.12½ bid, and closed at $14.22½ asked, with this month at 20c discount. Year pork sold at $12.85@12 90. Lard opened unchanged at $7.92½ for May, was afterwards offered at $7.90, and closed at $7 92½, with June at 5c premium. Ribs closed 5c lower, at $7.50 bid for May, with June at 7½c premium. Cash sales were limited to 200 tcs lard at $7.80.

In flour the reported sales were 1,025 brls and 600 sacks, all on private terms. The market was steady, with only a local trade.

In winter wheat 5 cars sold by sample free on board at 82@82½c for No. 2 red, 78@79c for No. 3 red, and 72c for No. 3 white. No. 2 red in store was nominal at 80¾@81c.

Regular wheat was more active, and would have been firmer but for liberal selling ascribed to Hutchinson, who was said to have let go about 3,000 000 bu during the day. Foreigners were buying here and in New York, and the later cables were firmer all round, perhaps in sympathy with the news from this side. Our visible supply again showed a satisfactory decrease, and the colder weather excited some fears for the safety of the growing crop in this country, as it is but poorly protected by snow. Also the export clearances of Saturday were larger than the recent average. May opened ⅛c higher, at 81⅛c, sold off to 80⅞c, improved to 81⅛c, declined to 80¾c, and closed at 80⅞c, with June and July at about ⅜c premium. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring in store sold at 78@78⅛c. Free on board sold at 79½c for No. 2 hard, 76½@77c for No. 3 hard, 71@76c for No. 3, and 61½@70c for No. 4. On track sold at 78½c for No. 2 and 61@68c for No. 4. Total, 63 cars.

Corn was strong early on the fact of small receipts of No. 2, with the prospect of a report of decrease in the visible supply, and fell back on the promise of large arrivals today, with Hutchinson a free seller. Samples were ¼@½c lower. May opened a shade firmer at 51⅝c, declined to 51¼c bid, improved to 51⅝c, and closed at 51¼c bid, with June at ⅛c discount and July at ⅛c premium. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 48¼@49c for No. 2, with 47¼@47½c for No. 3 yellow and 46⅝@47c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 45¼@46c for ears, 47¼@49c for white, 47½@48½c for No. 3 yellow, 47@47½c for No. 3, and 45½@47½c for No. 4. On track sold at 48c for No. 3 yellow and 46⅛c for No. 3. Total, 370 cars and 10,000 bu.

Oats were dull and easier. May opened a shade lower, at 31½c, sold at 31⅝c, fell off to 31⅜c, and closed at the inside bid, with June at ⅛c premium. August was steady, at 28c. Free on board sold at 32¾@35c for barley oats, 36c for No. 1 white, 33@33¾c for No. 2 white, 31¼@32½c for No. 3 white, 30¾@31c for No. 2 mixed, and 29@31¼c for No. 3 mixed. On track sold at 31@31½c for No. 2 mixed and 31¾@32½c for No. 3 white. Total, 211 cars.

Rye was firmer, with No. 2 fresh receipts salable at 61c. The cash offerings were moderate, and met with ready sale at 61¼@61¾c for No. 2. Total, 11 cars. The speculative market was quiet though stronger, with sales of May at 63½c.

Barley presented few new features, averaging about steady. After the moderate buying orders were filled, weakness ruled, and it was almost impossible to get last week's prices at the close. Futures were inactive, and No. 2 store nominal at 80c for Northwestern. Sample sales were at 65@76c for No. 3, and at 65@68c for No. 4. Total, 27 cars, including 1 car No. 2 bay brewing on track at 76c.

Millstuffs were unchanged, with bran in large supply. Sales were: 18 cars bran at $14.75@15.75, 15 cars middlings at $15 00@18.00, the latter buying choice in sacks.

Flaxseed opened steady, with sales of No. 1 at $1.45. When it became known later that receipts were considerably increased bids were reduced, the market closing 1c lower. Sales included 8 cars No. 1 at $1.44@1.45, 5 cars rejected at $1.42, 2 cars no grade at $1.40. May delivery was offered at $1.47½.

Timothy seed was steady for cash lots, based on $2.47@2.48 for country prime, and futures were dull and heavy. March attracted slight attention from buyers, and was offered at the close at $2.50, which was little if any above quotations on contract cash seed. Transactions included 425 bags at $2.35@2.50.

Cash clover-seed was about steady at $3.95@4.00 under small offerings, while futures were easier, sales ranging at $4.01@4 02½. Millet seed was weak at 60@62c, and Hungarian steady, with sales of fair seed at 80c.

The markets for farm produce were quiet and about steady. Arrivals were light in nearly all branches, but as buyers had few orders to fill the supplies proved ample. Butter was dull and easy, cheese and eggs firm, and potatoes and apples showing signs of an early advance. Dried fruits were without special change, and a good order trade was reported. The 6c rate on white lead established some weeks ago has not been observed, and jobbers fill orders freely at 5¾c. Pig lead has ruled dull though firm in the cash market, with small offerings, which were quoted at the close at $4.85@4.90.

The rates of grain storage at Minneapolis have been misrepresented in some recent publications. They are 1½c per bu for the first 20 days or part thereof, ½c for each succeeding 15 days, ½c per bu for cleaning, and ½c per bu for transferring from one car to another. The winter maximum is 4c, which pays for the seven months from Nov. 1 to May 31, both inclusive. The proprietors of the elevators reserve to themselves the right to charge whatever they may deem proper after Sept. 1 on grain that has earned 4c storage during the previous winter. The latter provision is an excellent one, and might well be introduced here as a ready means of taking off the market grain which is believed to have been in store long enough already.

It is reported that 144,000 bu wheat and 24,000 bu corn were taken in New York yesterday for export. The reported clearances of wheat and flour last Saturday at the four leading Atlantic ports were equal to 583,000 bu of the former.

Flour made by the old process of grinding between burr stones is evidently going out of favor in Paris. It is said that the stock of ground flour there is now unsalable at 3 francs per sack less than the flour made by the roller-process. The difference is equal to about 20¾c per 100 lbs.

The Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters has established the following as insurance rates on grain, covering harbor risk in and from Chicago: To Huron, Sarnia, and Detroit River, 90c; to Georgian Bay and Lake Erie, $1.00; to Lake Ontario, $1.25; to Ogdensburg, $1.30; and to Montreal, $1.75. These are net figures.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. *1888.*	RECEIPTS. *1887.*	SHIPMENTS. *1888.*	SHIPMENTS. *1887.*
Flour, brls	28,971	11,911	23,451	8,444
Wheat, bu	27,267	16,530	12,731	25,738
Corn, bu	126,709	82,037	158,357	48,084
Oats, bu	110,235	119,542	73,225	97,267
Rye, bu	1,656	614	2,748	......
Barley, bu	45,705	53,197	18,427	18,801
Grass seed, lbs	146,137	115,089	293,823	463,643
Flaxseed, bu	2,620	7,837	6,110	3,980
Broom-corn, lbs	64,000	89,350	6,699	27,785
Cured meats, lbs	1,019,430	758,960	1,835,877	1,359,876
Canned meats, cases	......	......	1,443	4,372
Dressed beef, lbs	68,170	4,020	2,232,316	914,403
Beef, tcs	......	......	2	......
Beef, brls	......	......	371	206
Pork, brls	70	......	810	632
Lard, lbs	426,820	247,000	1,183,002	894,734
Cheese, lbs	88,730	63,960	58,800	97,904
Butter, lbs	224,841	167,963	263,890	169,537
Dressed hogs, No.	86	43	481	508
Live hogs, No.	8,436	10,095	6,310	5,649
Cattle, No.	2,175	1,448	1,179	942
Sheep, No.	1,714	682	1,272	461
Hides, lbs	141,680	164,915	631,030	767,170
Wool, lbs	20,683	53,630	157,732	121,039
Coal, tons	14,328	14,978	1,856	3,390
Lumber, M	1,268	1,323	2,012	1,876
Shingles, No.	192	......	......	194
Salt, brls	3,361	7,700	2,347	4,353

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	*No. 3.*	*Low grades.*	*Total*
Winter wheat	2	3	4	9
Spring wheat	8	27	15	50
Corn	1	361	40	402
Oats	58	111	......	169
Rye	7	1	......	8
Barley	3	38	21	62
Total	79	541	80	700

Inspected out: 4,612 bu wheat, 25,719 bu corn, 1,055 bu oats, and 1,746 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 66 cars wheat, 440 cars corn, 190 cars oats, and 18,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Saturday.	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed yesterday.*
MESS PORK.			
Cash	$14.00	$13.95 @14.10	$13.95
March	14.00	13.95 @14.10	14.00
May	14.20	14.15 @14.30	14.20
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
February	$ 7.77½	$ 7.75 @ 7.80	$ 7.80
March	7.80	7.77½@ 7.82½	7.80
May	7.92½	7.87½@ 7.92½	7.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 7.35	$ 7.35 @ 7.40	$ 7.35
March	7.37½	7.35 @ 7.40	7.35
May	7.55	7.50 @ 7.55	7.50
WHEAT.			
February	76¼	75¾@ 76¼	76
March	76⅛	75¾@ 76⅛	76
May	81	80¾@ 81¼	80¾
CORN.			
February	47⅛	47⅛@ 47⅝	47⅛
March	47⅛	47⅛@ 47⅝	47⅛
May	51⅛	51¼@ 51⅝	51¼
OATS.			
February	27⅛	27¾@ 28	27¾
May	31⅛	31⅛@ 31⅝	31⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	*March.*	*May.*
No. 2 spring	$ 73	$ 73	$ 78¼
No. 2 corn	33⅝	33¾	38¼
No. 2 oats	24	24	28½
Mess pork	14.92½	14.92½	15.07½
Lard	7.12½	7.12½	7.25

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of last week:

	Feb. 18, 1888.	*Feb. 11, 1888.*	*Feb. 4, 1888.*	*Feb. 19, 1887.*
Wheat, bu	5,562,763	5,513,093	5,505,902	13,579,059
Corn, bu	2,465,049	2,344,991	2,172,826	7,514,038
Oats, bu	944,055	935,049	920,900	1,061,670
Rye, bu	30,735	40,012	41,081	158,419
Barley, bu	330,474	320,003	299,314	224,783
Total	9,333,076	9,123,148	8,940,113	22,537,967

These figures show an increase during last week of 49,670 bu wheat, 120,058 bu corn, 9,006 bu oats, and 10,471 bu barley, and a decrease of 9,277 bu rye. Total increase, 209,928 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Feb. 18, 1888.	*Feb. 11, 1888.*	*Feb. 4, 1888.*	*Feb. 19, 1887.*
Wheat	39,565,687	40,287,128	41,086,586	59,880,370
Corn	8,442,814	8,501,907	8,026,880	16,569,620
Oats	5,001,494	5,229,545	5,452,585	4,872,427
Rye	367,014	360,557	366,416	450,256
Barley	2,737,216	2,801,985	3,019,918	2,098,071

As compared with last week these figures show an increase of 6,457 bu rye, and a decrease of 721,441 bu wheat, 228,141 bu oats, 59,093 bu corn, and 64,769 bu barley.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. *Feb. 20.*	RECEIPTS, BU. *Feb. 18.*	SHIPMENTS, BU. *Feb. 20.*	SHIPMENTS, BU. *Feb. 18.*
Western.				
Chicago	27,267	21,367	12,731	15,427
Milwaukee	18,875	35,785	1,575	520
St. Louis	10,000	3,000	6,000	1,000
Toledo	1,500	1,917	800	3,005
Detroit	6,900	5,690	7,496	......
Kansas City	1,500	500	2,000	......
Minneapolis	225,150	125,400	11,400	21,090
Duluth	394	1,039	......	1,008
Peoria	3,000	......	1,500	......
Total	294,586	194,698	43,502	42,050
Eastern.				
New York	2,200	2,200	167,746	16,000
Philadelphia	1,118	2,802	5,724	3,794
Baltimore	2,148	3,352	12,000	......
Total	5,466	8,354	185,470	19,794
Grand total	300,052	203,052	228,972	61,844
Same days 1887	229,500	145,000	468,500	105,500

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Feb. 18, 1888.	*Feb. 11, 1888.*	*Feb. 19, 1887.*
Flour brls	224,400	188,400	228,100
Wheat, bu	501,100	587,100	1,469,400
Corn, bu	480,500	459,900	901,100
Oats, bu	3,400	3,400	14,600
Pork, brls	3,050	5,930	5,325
Lard, lbs	4,149,100	5,318,800	7,291,900
Bacon, lbs	4,227,400	7,766,200	12,248,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market was fully as dull as last week, and creameries were especially slow. Dairies, if choice, met with fair request, and rolls were about ½c lower. Other markets are dull and heavy, which restricts the shipping movement. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 27@28c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 23@25c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@17c; fancy dairies, 22@24c; fair to good do, 17@21c; common and packing stock, 12½@13½c; roll butter, 15½@17½c; grease, 7@8c.

CHEESE—While Eastern markets are rather dull, there is a good demand from all other directions, and local dealers maintain firm views. Stocks of full cream cheese are light, and skims, though in moderate supply, are quiet and easy. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 10¾@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11½@12c; Young America, 12½@13c; low grades, 5@9c; skims, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9@10c; hard skimmed, 2@4c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

EGGS—The market was fairly steady at the recent decline, and under a fair local demand there was no accumulation of stocks. Fresh-laid were quotable at 20@21c per doz. and ice-house at 16@18c.

GAME—There was a moderate inquiry for seasonable game at about former prices. Rabbits were dull, and mallard ducks in larger supply and easy. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $4.00@4.25 per doz; teal do, $2.50@2.75; plover, $1.25@1.50; jack-snipe, $1.50@2.25; rabbits, 75c@$1.00; jack-rabbits, $3.50@4.00.

GREEN FRUITS—All kinds met with fair sale at former prices. Receipts of apples from the East were small, and choice fruit was firmly held. Cranberries were quiet. Quotations: Bright Florida oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; Messina lemons, $3.00@3.75 per do; bell and cherry cranberries, $9.00@9.25 per brl; bell and bugle do, $9 25@10.00; apples, $2.75@3.50 per do in car-loads for good to choice fruit.

HAY—The market was overstocked, and in consequence there was no improvement, with upland prairie ruling very dull. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00; 31 cars upland prairie at $7.00@11.00. Receipts, 707 tons; shipments, 100 tons.

HIDES—Receipts were liberal and the market about steady, with prices as follows: Green hides, 5@5½c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 6½c; light do, 6¾c; partly cured, ½c less; No. 2, G. S., 4¾c; green salted bull, 3½@5½c; green salted calf, 8@8½c; dry flint, 11@13c; deacons, each, 25@35c; dry salted, 8@9½c per lb. All branded hides are discounted 15 per cent from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—But few car-lots appeared on track, and, as the stocks in local warehouses are considerably reduced, the feeling was very firm, with dealers disposed to advance prices. Quotations on track were: Choice Burbank or white star, 80@90c per bu; beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; early rose, 88@95c; imported Scotch varieties, 85@95c. Small lots from store sell at an advance.

POULTRY—Both the receipts and demand were light, and the market was practically the same as at the close of last week. A few live young chickens were on sale and held at $3.00@4.00 per doz. Quotations: Choice dressed hen-turkeys, 11@11½c per lb; common to good do, mixed, 8@10½c; dressed chickens, 8½@9½c; dressed ducks, 11@11½c; full-feathered live geese, $5.50@6.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Were without special change and quiet. Fancy home-grown celery was held at 50@60c per doz and old onions at $3.00@3.25 per brl.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—This market was quoted as fully steady, with a continued fair inquiry on the part of buyers.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated with comparisons:

Receipts.	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday, Feb. 20	7,400	60	19,000	2,000
Monday, Feb. 13	7,990	38	14,361	4,718
Total last week	39,991	1,077	114,503	22,337
Total previous week	42,617	577	95,224	28,120
Same week, 1887	42,328	300	105,364	24,340
Shipments.				
Monday, Feb. 20	......	......	......	......
Monday, Feb. 13	2,173	......	4,830	961
Total last week	16,732	260	41,795	5,695
Total previous week	17,204	48	37,184	6,043
Same week, 1887	13,562	14	50,765	7,443

Today's receipts are estimated at 21,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep, against 21,329 hogs, 4,312 cattle, and 5,230 sheep received Tuesday of last week.

Chicago received 3,351 car-loads of live stock last week, against 3,781 the previous week and 3,873 the corresponding week last year. We received 1,077 horses, against 1,264 the previous week and 1,113 the corresponding week last year.

CATTLE—Receipts were comparatively small and a stronger feeling prevailed. The good to fancy beef cattle advanced 5@10c, but there was a scarcity of ripe cattle averaging 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. In fact, there were no real choice cattle here. The best on sale sold at $5.20. That price was obtained for 101 head averaging 1,524 lbs. Forty steers averaging less than 1,400 lbs sold at $5.15. Eastern shippers and exporters bought freely at $3 60@5.20, principally at $4.20@4.90. Dressed-beef men were the principal buyers at $2.85@4.55, largely at $3.80@4.35 for medium to good 1,060 to 1,340 lb steers. Some 1,257-lb cows sold at $3.40 and a car-load of 1,335-lb stags sold at $3.35. Native butcher stock sold quite freely at former prices. Fifteen car-loads of Texas cattle were on sale, including seven loads of "grassers" that sold at $2.75 for 735-lb steers and at $2.25 for 680-lb cows. Corn-fed Texas steers averaging 904 to 1,220 lbs sold at $3.50@4.00. Most of the native cows sold at $2.45@2.80. Bulls sold largely at $2.25@2.75. Stockers and feeders sold moderately on local and outside account at full former prices. Some 1,180-lb feeders sold at $3.80 and good to choice 940 to 1,100 lb feeders at $3.25@3.65. Poor to good stockers averaging 630 to 800 lbs sold at $2.45@2.80. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.50@ 5.75
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.70@ 5.35
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.70@ 4.70
Common steers, 800 to 1,150 lbs	2.85@ 3.55
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.00@ 3.30
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.90@ 2.85
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.15@ 3.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.30@ 2.85
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@40.00

HOGS—Fresh arrivals were quite large, but the demand was active and previous prices were well sustained. Some dealers reported best heavy and choice mixed a shade higher. The general market, however, closed rather quiet and easier than the opening. The quality was good for Monday, but there was a scarcity of choice heavyweights. The best heavy on sale sold at $5.70, and several loads averaging 360 to 440 lbs sold at $5.60@5.65. The bulk of heavy sold at $5.40@5 55; mixed sold principally at $5.20@5.30; and light largely at $5.05@5.20. The best mixed weights sold at $5.35@5.40, and 180@190-lb light sold as high as $5.25@5.30. Some selected butcher pigs, averaging 240 lbs, sold at $5.55, and poor to good 90 to 140 lb pigs sold at $4.40@4.90. Seven packers bought 10,300 hogs. Eastern shippers took 4,500 and about 8,000 remained unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts were hardly large enough to establish a market. Only 14 car-loads arrived, and the small offerings changed hands early in the day. Prices in most cases ruled 10@15c higher, although some dealers claim they paid 20c more than last week's closing prices. Some 100-lb Nebraska sheep sold at $5.25; poor to fancy natives sold at $3.60@5.60; and lambs at $5.40@6.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named. The * indicates car-loads:

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
St. Louis	1,180	2,760	260
New York	4,300	9,400	9,800
Kansas City	1,262	5,043	644
East Liberty, Pa	2,228	4,440	3,000
Buffalo	7,125	11,800	20,000
Baltimore	1,350	6,390	2,424
Omaha	484	1,000	......
Shipments—			
St. Louis	580	1,550	195
New York	*90	......	......
Kansas City	884	2,055	875
East Liberty, Pa	570	3,800	2,600
Omaha	284	......	......

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 20.—HOGS—Quality better; market active and bulk sales 5c higher; good to choice, $5.35@5.55; common to medium, $4.00@4.30; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Is in poor demand. Lard—Is in fair demand; spot, February, March, and April, 39s 6d; steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 6d, steady; do spring, 6s 8d. Flour—Is in poor demand. Corn—Is in more demand for spot, with a poor demand for futures: spot, 4s 10d, steady; February, 4s 9¾d, steady; March and April, 4s 8d, steady. Receipts of wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 12,500 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 18,000 qrs. Receipts of American corn, 23,900 qrs.

COTTON—Freely offered at unchanged prices. Sales: 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,500 bales American.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 18.—COFFEE—Regular first, 5,000 reis per 10 kilos; good second, 4,800 reis; receipts during the week, 21,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 48,000 bags; clearances for the United States, 45,000 bags; stock, 149,000 bags.

Santos, Feb. 18.—COFFEE—Good average, 5,100 reis per 10 kilos; receipts during the week, 26,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 10,000 bags; clearances for the United States 24,000 bags; stock, 170,000 bags.

New York, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Business was everywhere moderate today, but there were few changes of any importance in values. At the Produce Exchange business was slow, but the markets were nevertheless, pretty well sustained.

COTTON—Despite the assistance given the early market prices eased off several points, but the later session showed steadiness and at the close there was only a loss of 1 point from Saturday's figures. Trading improved considerably as compared with last week. Spots have been lowered 1-16c, though the business did not expand. Sales, 10 bales for export and 136 bales for consumption.

WHEAT—Options quiet. The market opened firmer, ruled irregular, and closed firm at a trifle under the best prices of the day; cash wheat was quiet; sales, 2,968,000 bu futures, 196,000 do spot, including ungraded spring on private terms; ungraded red, 86¾@92¾c; No. 2 red, 90¼c in elevator, 90¼@90⅞c afloat, 90c free on board and in store; March closed at 89⅝c; April, 90⅝c; May, 91⅛c; June, 91⅛c; July, 91c; December, 94⅝c.

CORN—Was steady; sales, 304,000 bu futures, 34,000 bu spot, including ungraded mixed at 59@60½c; steamer, 58⅝c elevator, 60c afloat; No. 2, 61c in store for old; February closed at 61c; March 59⅝c; April, 59⅝c; May, 59⅝c; June, 59⅝c; August, 60c; September, 60⅝c.

OATS—Were firmer; sales, 165,000 bu, including No. 1 white, 42½c; No. 2 do, 40¼@41½c; No. 3 do, 39@40c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2 do, 38⅝c; No. 3 do, 38c; rejected, 37c; No. 2 Chicago, 39⅜c; mixed on track, 40@41c; white on track, 41@47c; No. 2 mixed, March, closing at 38c; May, 37⅞c; No. 2 white, March, 39⅝c; May, 39⅝c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady. Bacon neglected and nominal. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard was steady; refined, Continent, $7.90 and South America, $8.65; Western, $8.05.

BUTTER—It was quiet on this market, the storm checking operations to a great extent. Prices about steady. Quotations: Creamery—Western, 28@30c; Elgin, 30c; imitation, 21@24c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 24@27c; do Welsh tubs, 20@25c; do dairies entire, 20@25c; Western, 18@21c. Factory—Fresh, 20@24c.

CHEESE—A very light trading, but no changes for the day. Factory—New York, cheddar, 11¾@12½c; Western, flat, 11½@12c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 6@10c; Pennsylvania, part skims, 1@2c; full skims, 2@5c.

SUGAR—Raws are held steady, but the demand has been a poor one, no business having transpired. Fair refining, 4⅞c. The refined grades had a moderate sale at previous rates. Quotations as follows: Cut loaf, 7⅝c; crushed, 7⅝c; cubes, 7c; powdered, 7c; granulated, 6¾c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6⅝@6 11-16c; coffee, A standard, 6⅝c; coffee, off A, 5.94@6c; white, extra C, 5¾@5⅞c; extra C, 5⅝c; C, 5⅜@5½c; yellow, 5⅛@5¼c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The large arrivals of sailing vessels promise to give the market a greater supply of tonnage and cause a weaker undertone in some cases. Business in all departments continues slow, and nothing of interest was found in today's market. To Glasgow, steam, 20 loads grain on private terms; Lisbon, grain, 3s.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,612 pkgs; exports, 1,635 brls, 22,572 sacks; steady; sales, 26 700 brls; common to good extra Western and State, $2.90@3.40; good to choice do, $3.50@5.00.

COFFEE—Spot, fair Rio 16c; options 5@10 points lower and heavy; sales, 50,500 bags; February, 12.80@12 95c; March, 12.30@12.40c; April, 12.05@12.20c; May, 11 90@12.05c; June, 11.80@11.95c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 11.15@11.25c; September, 11.00@11.05c; October, 10.95@11.00c; November, 10.85@10,90c; December, 10.80@11.00c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; united, 88⅜c.

EGGS—Dull and easy; receipts, 1,521 packages; Western, 25½@26c.

DRY GOODS—A heavy rain-storm greatly restricted business; jobbers were busy.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—The market today was firm, with an undercurrent of strength, but there was little business done. Cash wheat closed at 76½c. May ranged from 79⅝ to 79⅞c, closing at 79⅞c; June closed at 80⅜c; July, 81⅜c. Cars on track, 24c. Receipts, 394. The receipts last week were 22,500 bu and shipments 6,000 bu. Stock in store this morning amounted to 6,952,893 bu, an increase for the week of 16,310 bu. There has been considerable inquiry here about wheat in Elevator No. 1 of the Duluth Elevator Company, which has just been declared regular, together with Elevator No. 2 of that company, it being the impression of the outside trade that there was a large amount in that house to be added to the stock in store here. The facts are that all receipts by that house have been reported as they arrived and included in the weekly statements of the Duluth stock.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Western fresh creamery, 29@32c per lb; extra firsts, 25@28c; firsts, 22@24c; imitation creamery, 22½@24c; Western choice factory, 22@23c; fair to good, 19@21c; New York creamery, 26@28c; and extra firsts, 23@25c; Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; extra firsts, 26@28c; good to choice dairy, 22@24c; Eastern creamery, 27@29c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 12¾@13c per lb; Western, 12@12½c; and Northern sage, 13@14c.

EGGS—Eastern, 26@28c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 26@27c; choice Southern, 25@26c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—CORN—Easy and in fair demand; receipts light; No. 2, 57½c; No. 3, 54¾@55c; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 55¼@55½c; No. 4 yellow, 54½c on track; a few cars sold ½c under these figures, but the bulk of the transactions were made at quotations.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Sold today at 28c; market active. The board met in the building today.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat. There was an excellent demand during early part of session, and though selling was heavy, cables quiet, and weather fine, the market was firm, finally advancing, as other markets some higher. Later there was a weak feeling and selling increased on unfavorable advices, causing a decline in which all and more of the advance was lost. The close was firm and same as Saturday: No. 2 red, cash, 80¾@81c; May, 82@82⅛c; closing, 82⅛c; June, 82⅛@82¾@82⅛c; closing, 82⅛c; July, 79⅛@79⅛c; closing, 79⅛c@79¼; December, 85⅜c. Corn was quiet and easier early, but when the demand picked up the price improved ⅛c, later became weak and eased off again, closing the same as Saturday; cash, 45⅜@46c; March, 45⅛c; closing, 45⅛c bid; May, 47@47⅛c; closing, 47⅛c; July, 48⅛c; closing, 48⅛c. Oats quiet but steady; cash, 30c; May, 29¾@29⅞c. Rye dull and weak; 55c. Barley, no demand; 77c.

LEAD—Firm; $4.70 bid.

EGGS—Lower with increased arrivals, but there was an active demand at 16c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady and unchanged; creamery, 24@30c; dairy, 18@26c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 112,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye none; barley, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 129 000 bu; oats, 52,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 8,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat, steady; May 82⅛c; June, 82⅛c; July, 79⅛c. Corn, quiet. Oats, dull.

Toledo, O., Feb. 20.—AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active; cash, 84¼@85c; May, 86⅞c; June, 87⅛c; July, 85c; August 84⅜c; September, 84⅞c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 50½c. Oats quiet; May, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, easier; cash, $3.99.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 172 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 499 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.—WHEAT—On 'Change today there was a steady feeling in the better grades, and some sales of cash No. 1 hard were made as high as Saturday. The inquiry, however, was not exceedingly large, and toward the close lower prices were accepted. Local stocks in elevators increased 114,000 bu, and the decrease of 721,441 bu in the general visible supply was about what had been expected. Receipts today, 395 cars; shipments, 20 cars. Closing: In store—No. 1 hard, cash, 76⅛c; March, 77c; May, 78⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75c; March, 75⅛c; May, 77⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72c; March, 72⅛c; May, 74c. On track—No. 1 hard, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅛@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74c.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 20.—WHEAT—Easy; cash, 76⅛c; March, 75⅛c; May, 79⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,078 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. No. 2 soft, cash, 79c; May, 78c bid, 81c asked. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 43½c asked; May, 45⅜c bid, 46½c asked; No. 2 white, cash, 47c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20.—OATS—Spot weaker. Sales No. 2 white, 41@41½c. Futures dull but steady; No. 2 white, February, 40½@40⅞c; March, 40½@40⅞c; April, 40¾@41⅛c; May, 41¼@41⅜c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20.—GRAIN—Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 40@41c; do mixed, 37@39c.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 20.—WHISKY—Firm; sales, 1,478 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.09.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 20.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 39c.

The Grandeur of Niagara.

I saw Niagara Falls Thursday for the first time. The sight is one long to be remembered. I did not go to the falls, but viewed them from the car window in all their might, majesty, power, and dominion forever.

Niagara Falls plunges from a huge elevation by reason of its inability to remain on the sharp edge of a precipice several feet higher than the point to which the falls are now falling. This causes a noise to make its appearance, and a thick mist, composed of minute particles of wetness, rises to its full hight and comes down again afterwards. Words are inadequate to show here, even with the aid of a large, powerful, new press, the grandeur, what you may call the vertigo, of Niagara. Everybody from all over the world goes to see and listen to the remarks of this great fall. How convenient and pleasant it is to be a cataract like that and have people come in great crowds to see and hear you! How much better that is than to be a lecturer, for instance, and have to follow people to their homes in order to attract their attention! Many people in the United States and Canada who were once as pure as the beautiful snow have fallen, but they did not attract the attention that Niagara does.—*Bill Nye.*

They Were on the Gee Side.

There was a queer character in Squire Holloway's court yesterday as a witness, says an Oil City special. The case was one of forcible entry, in which Mrs. North had sued a man named Dunn for throwing her goods out of a house which she had rented from him and moving in himself during her absence. Mike Dunmire, an old man about town, was called to prove a verbal agreement between the parties to the suit. When asked by the attorney which side of the room from him the parties were on when the conversation took place he said:

"They were on the gee side."

When asked if it was the right or the left side he repeated with emphasis:

"It was the gee side."

Nothing else could be gotten out of Dunmire, and the next witness was called.

He'll Make It.

A banana seller entered a store on Woodward avenue yesterday and asked for two quarters for a half-dollar, but no sooner had the cashier touched the coin than he said:

"Why, man, this is bogus!"

"You mean badee?"

"Yes."

The peddler began to rave around and cry out at his loss, and the cashier asked:

"Why did you take it?"

"If he was all right I maike five cent."

"And you took the risk?"

"Yes."

"You shouldn't have done it."

"Yes, but I maike five cent. Ah! I know what I do. I shine him up and pass him in the night."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MONEY-LENDER'S PROFITS.

How a Private Banker Charged High Rates and Evaded the Law.

Montreal *Herald:* So many stories have been circulated about the banker, Mr. Hickman, that a *Herald* reporter was detailed to investigate the case, in order that, the light having been thrown upon the matter, any wrongs that existed might be inquired into and righted, if so be that the Labor Commission's instructions can, by any possibility, cover a matter such as this, in which the working classes are so vitally concerned.

The reporter had no difficulty in finding a workingman who was willing to relate his experience with the private banker. The name of this bread-winner is for the present withheld at his own request, but if required will be forthcoming at the proper time.

"I am told," said the reporter, "that from your own experience you can tell me something of the nature of the business done by Mr. W. C. Hickman, private banker?"

"I can, and had a narrow escape from being a loser to a considerable extent."

Mr. R—— then proceeded to give the following account of his experience: Almost a year ago advertisements appeared in the different papers, offering to lend money in small or large amounts on any security and at a moderate rate of interest. The advertisement was signed "W. C. Hickman, private banker, *Star* office, St. James street." Some months afterwards I had a passing need for a little ready cash; I remembered the advertisement and I went to see the banker at his office to endeavor to negotiate a loan. Mr. Hickman was busy when I arrived, but when my turn came I was shown in. I told the gentleman my difficulty and that I wished to borrow $50, and asked him on what terms I could obtain that amount.

"What security?" inquired the banker.

"Household furniture," I answered.

"Very well," said Hickman, "I will send a man to value your furniture, and if everything is all right I will make out a bill of sale which you will sign, and say I lend you the money for a year; at the expiration of that time, if the principal and interest are all paid, I will return you the bill of sale." I noticed at the time he said principal and interest and nothing about renting me the furniture I was to give as security.

"And at what interest?" I asked.

"O, I'll deal with you reasonably; after the other business is done we'll arrange all that."

The next day Mr. Lemay, the man who is at present in difficulty, visited my house and valued my furniture. After looking all over the house he told me to come right around and get the money. I went several times before either Lemay or Hickman would do any more business with me. In fact, it took about two weeks from the time of the first interview, when at last Lemay said he was ready to see me. I saw him. He told me to make out a bill of sale. I did so; it amounted in all to about $500 worth of furniture. I agreed to pay him $2 a month interest for the $50 I was to obtain. "That will do now," said Lemay; "send your wife around tomorrow and I will give her the money."

"I'll take the money myself," I replied.

"O, no," said he, "send your wife; we'll give it to her; you need not come any more."

The next day my wife went for the $50. Lemay handed her some money. On counting it she found that it was only $12 she had received.

"What's this?" she inquired.

"Well, you see," said Lemay, "your husband wished to borrow $20; we have charged $5 for valuing your furniture, and we have deducted $3 which is the interest for the first month."

My wife refused their money, and I again saw Lemay and Hickman that day and threatened to expose them through the press. I asked for my bill of sale, and Lemay tore up a paper and said that it was it he had destroyed. This was my first and last experience of the private banker, but I believe there are keepers of second-hand stores in this city who do business on a somewhat similar principle. You see, if my wife had accepted the $12 offered, at the expiration of a year I would, at the rate of $3 per month, have paid $36 interest and $5 for Lemay visiting my house, and all for a loan of $12, while, on the other hand, had I failed to meet any one month's interest my furniture, worth $500, would have been the property of the private banker.

Distress after eating and other dyspeptic symptoms are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

RED STAR LINE.

Belgian Royal and U. S. mail steamers sailing every Saturday between New York and Antwerp direct. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed. Rates moderate. Antwerp being centrally located this route is particularly desirable for tourists. Brussels reached in 1 hour, Paris 6 hours, Cologne and the Rhine 4 hours, London 10 hours. Return tickets good also via Inman Line from Liverpool. Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents, New York. Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, Westn. Pass. Agts., 160-162 Randolph-st., Chicago.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF

BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to

A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada,
THOS. COOK & SONS,
232 South Clark-st., Chicago, or
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	†12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	†12.01 pm	† 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	* 9.30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.55 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	* 9.45 pm	† 2.30 pm
Sioux City	‡10.00 pm	† 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 am ‖ 7.30 pm ‖10.30 pm	*10.30 pm ‖ 9.30 am ‖ 7.00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and West.	‖11.30 am ‖10.30 pm	‖ 7.00 pm ‡ 7.00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	‖ 3.00 pm	‖ 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	* 5.00 pm	*10.30 am * 4.00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota	*11.30 am †10.40 pm	* 2.30 pm ‡ 6.50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco Fast Express	‖ 7.30 pm	‖ 8.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	‖10.40 pm	‖ 6.50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 pm	‡ 6.05 am

For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.
(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars. Palace sleeping-cars, combination buffet, and smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 129 Randolph-st. (Sherman House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Des Moines Night Express	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N.M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	‖ 6.00 pm ‖12.05 pm	‖ 8.00 am ‖ 1.30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	‖11.20 pm	‖ 7.15 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	‖ 9.00 am	‖ 7.30 pm ‖ 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‖11.20 pm	‖ 7.15 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am

*Sunday excepted. ‖Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	[illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, & Marshalltown	* 8.30 am §12.00 m § 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.00 pm §10 35 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am † 9.00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am X8.30 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm § 5.00 pm § 7.30 pm § 9.05 pm	[illegible]
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am § 9.05 pm	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3.00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton and Wausau	§ 3.00 pm † 9.05 pm	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am * 4.45 pm	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am * 4.15 pm *11.30 pm	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	[illegible]
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	[illegible]

§ Daily. * Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. † Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 8 00 am	† 7.35 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.05 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10 30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.30 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 5.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	* 3.00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	‖10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.40 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago, Santa Fe & California Ry.

(Leased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. Co.)

Passenger trains run to and from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts., as follows:

Leave Chicago	* 8.00 am	† 5.25 pm
Arrive Joliet	10.22 am	7.27 pm
Arrive Streator	12.15 pm	9.30 pm
Arrive Galesburg	4.03 pm	......
Arrive Pekin	5.05 pm	......
Arrive Fort Madison	6.25 pm	......

Trains arrive from Fort Madison 5.40 p. m. daily, from Streator 10.45 a. m., except Sunday.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	* 6.30 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9.00 pm	§ 7.25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§ 1.00 pm	§ 2.20 pm
Essex Accommodation	§ 4.30 pm	§ 9.35 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South and West go via this route.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4.15 pm	§ 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§6.50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	* 6.50 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	† 5.40 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	† 9.00 am	† 6.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8.15 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 5.40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3.55 pm	† 6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	* 9.10 pm	* 7.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 8.50 am	* 6.45 pm
Limited New York & Boston	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 8.00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 5.40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dati'n	* 4.05 pm	......
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	......	§ 9.30 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. and P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. and C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.35 pm
Night express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.55 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.30 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Eastern Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	† 7.45 pm	† 9.00 am
New York Limited	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm
Local Express	* 7.44 am	* 6.10 pm
Philadelphia Express	† 3.10 pm	† 9.00 am
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 7.45 am	* 6.10 pm
Kouts Accommodation	* 6.10 am	*11.40 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4.20 pm	* 7.05 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm

†Daily. *Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	§ 6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 9.45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m * 5.30 pm * 6.25 pm	§ 3.35 pm * 6.40 am * 7.35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am
Detroit Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 and 232 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 am

All trains daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5 45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*11.10 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10:20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, Clark-st., Chicago.